The Front Line Wins When the Home Front Endures

Nippon Times

Home, Office, Workshop— Battlefields All, for Victory

No. 15,858 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

AMAU ASKS AID OF NEWSPAPERS TO PROPEL WAR

Avers Mission of Press of Vital Import in Drive to Absolute Victory

NEWSPAPER BODY MEETS

Board of Information President Says Gains Made on Foe in Propaganda Duel

Pointing out that the newspapers at this time form one powerful wing in total war, Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, addressing the Nippon Newspaper Association's second general meeting held at the Dai Toa Kaikan at 2 p.m. Thursday, declared that the mission of the press was overwhelmingly important in the drive toward absolute victory.

Preceding the general meeting the third Trustees Meeting of the Newspaper Association was held beginning at 10:30 a.m. With 26 trustees and the Chief of the Fourth Division of the Board of Information attending, Chairman Tokichi Tanaka, of the Association, presented a business report, and explained the items in the settlement of accounts for the 1942 fiscal year and the budget for the 1943 fiscal year.

The general meeting began at 2 p.m. at which Mr. Amau delivered the following address:

Greatest Mission

"The mission of newspapers at any period is great, and needless to say, they have today the greatest work and mission to win through the war. The newspapers inform the people of the war situation and the activity of the Imperial Forces' officers and men at the front; carry through completely to the people the national policies in wartime; report on the conditions and situation in the enemy lands and in the neutral nations; lifts the morale of the people and strengthens home front unity; and encourages and urges forward the officers and men at the front. The newspapers thus play a tremendously important role on the internal and external fronts for the successful prosecution of the war.

"And to carry out total war, which is the characteristic of modern war, it is abosolutely necessary that the newspapers carry through completely to the people the aims of the war, and to aid and cooperate with the establishment of the people's new economic life and an increase in production power. Also, the establishment of a new structure in politics, economics, ideology, culture and various other fields of the nation cannot succeed without the cooperation and propelling power of the newspapers.

"In war today it is difficult to draw a difference between the front and the home front and no distinct demarcation can be made between internal reporting and internal propaganda and external propaganda. Because internal reporting and propaganda at the same time become reporting and propaganda directed toward the outside and toward the enemy, the newspapers at home naturally form one powerful wing of the ideological war and the propaganda war against the outside.

Must Be Efficient

"From this viewpoint it is my belief that the way to carry out successfully this war is to have the newspapers with which you are connected show their efficiency to the fullest extent.

"Of course the newspapers in wartime receive a certain amount of control in the reports they carry, but this control is based chiefly on purely strategic, operational requirements, and on the necessity of maintaining the secrecy of matters related to national mobilization. It is the belief of the Board of Information, however, that it is best to inform the people of all the news that do not cause disturbance to the above mentioned points. It is our belief that that is the way to strengthen further the fighting will of the people, to make more powerful our fighting power, and the Board of Information wishes to hold always to this policy.

"The enemy nations America and Britain are always pointing out proudly the development made by their news organs and regard with conceit their propaganda and reporting. Before the outbreak of this present war I went often to Britain. Already one year before the war numerous books concerned with war were being published in London, including even a war library. All of these books hypothesized a war between Japan-Germany-

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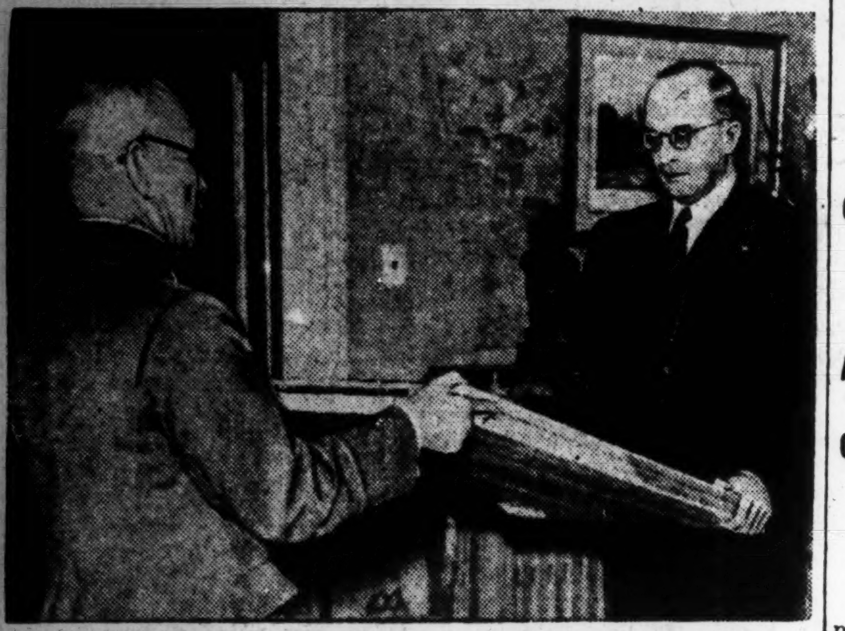
Present for Hitler



As a sign of their sincere wish for the furtherance of the Axis ties, the people of Fukushima Prefecture presented to the German Embassy a large talisman of the Ryozen Shrine, the foremost in northern Japan, with the request that it be sent to Fuehrer Hitler. The picture shows Lieutenant-General Kenji Muro, (left) president of the Japan-Germany-Italy Goodwill Society, presenting the talisman to German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer at the German Embassy, 11 a.m. Thursday.

U.S. MAGAZINE HITS AMERICAN AIR ARM

Time Avers Raid on Japan, Far From Successful, Failed to Upset Japanese

The wanton American bombing of the Japanese mainland in April last year, so publicized by the American authorities, has not only served to disgust the American people with the impotency of the American air forces, but caused the Japanese people to become further united for national defense, ending in a complete reverse of the effects which the American strategists anticipated, it was reported in the May 3 edition of the weekly magazine Time, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Fervent efforts are being made by the United States Government to rouse enmity in the minds of the American people by pointing to the punishment of the ruthless American pilots who participated in the raid on Tokyo, promising to avenge the fate of the airmen but their denunciation and empty promises are falling on deaf ears, it was said.

The Time in gist commented as follows:

"President Roosevelt's belated revelation, which is claimed to have been purposely withheld for military purposes and for the anniversary of the raid, but whatever the cause for the delay may be, was a painful blow to Americans who were expecting spectacular results.

"The raid on Japan may have momentarily stunned the Japanese people but it proved only to unify further the Japanese in the strengthening of their national defences.

"Japan's munitions industries remained unscathed in the raid, and the home front in Japan was reorganized. The American scheme to raid Japan from China was shattered by the Imperial Forces by their blasting of the anti-Axis air bases in east China."

FRENCH STEP IRES CHUNGKING REGIME

Chiang Protests to Vichy Over Concessions Accord

Sorely aggravated by the French disregard of the Chungking Government in the accord concluded between France and China for the retrocession of the exclusive French Concessions in China, the Chungking authorities lodged their complaints and grievances to the Vichy Government, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

The French gesture signifies their advocation of the New Order in East Asia, and clearly displays their diffidence in the Chungking Regime.

Acting Chungking Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Kuo-ting summoned Charge d'Affaires Paul Boncours to the foreign office and denounced that the aforementioned pact between the French and National Governments is void and invalid since the act is a violation of international law, and lodged protests to the Vichy Government.

British Clearing Mines

STOCKHOLM.—No fewer than 25,000 British officers and seamen are busy day and night clearing enemy mines in British territorial waters, the London Times revealed.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH DISAPPOINTS PUBLIC

Address Delivered Before U.S. Congress Fails to Buoy Discontentment

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's message delivered before the United States Congress on Wednesday utterly disappointed American political circles as it failed, contrary to general expectation, to give any suggestion to the proceedings of the Churchill-Roosevelt Conference which is now going on at Washington, says a Domei report from Buenos Aires dated Wednesday.

Churchill's speech is highlighted by the following points:

1. Strong protest against the caustic comment that the London Government has failed to concentrate on counter-offensive operations in East Asia.

2. Resolve of the anti-Axis forces to intensify bombing raids in disregard of damage to non-combatants.

3. Request that the Americans should place reliance on the present conduct of the war by the anti-Axis forces.

4. Warning that the end of the war is yet far away.

Declaring that peace cannot be attained unless cities and munitions plants in Japan are destroyed, Churchill further emphasized that the British Government will launch an offensive in East Asia, mobilizing all materials available.

Chungking Left Cold

It is evident, however, that Churchill is still sticking to the Europe-first principle, as he specifically asserted in his message that from strategic, political and other reasons, Britain cannot afford to launch a counter-offensive, especially aerial attacks, against the Japanese Forces for the time being. Again, with regard to aid to Chungking, he refrained from making any detailed remarks other than that the question is a "common task which requires urgency."

In short, Churchill's message is understood to have been intended to request the American public to offer full support to President Franklin Roosevelt and also to warn against the optimistic views prevailing in America by pointing out that the prospect of the war is by no means rosy.

In the meantime, extraordinary repercussions have been provoked among the American public by the three-hour speech delivered on May 17 by Senator Albert Chandler of Kentucky, who frankly and positively insisted on the Pacific offensive principle.

Counter-Drive Urged

In connection with Chandler's speech, the Scripps-Howard papers simultaneously voiced the grave urgency of launching a counter-offensive on the Pacific Front.

Pointing out the necessity of giving aid to the Chungking regime, the New York World-Telegram in its editorial declared:

"It is nothing but an evasive statement to say that it is impossible to support Chungking by sending goods from India by air. Did not Major-General Clair Chenault declare that 500 airplanes can drive the Japanese Forces out of China?"

However, other commentators such as Major George Elliot of the New York Herald-Tribune and Walter

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FUTURE DARK FOR ANTI-AXIS, CONGRESS TOLD

Churchill Speaks Before Joint Session of U.S. Upper and Lower Houses

ADMITS AXIS POWERFUL

Continues to Give Lip Service To Stalin and Chiang About Arms Aid

Contrary to the original strategic policy of drawing out the war, Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his speech before United States Congress on Wednesday pointed out the serious danger of a protracted war for the anti-Axis forces, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated May 19.

In this speech the British Prime Minister frankly admitted the successive defeats suffered by the anti-Axis forces, their aimlessness and oscillation. He made as if to agree to the Pacific first doctrine prevalent in the United States by admitting the defeats suffered on the Pacific front but in the next passage he pointed out that preparations were not complete for such a line of policy.

He thus unwittingly gave vent to his inner defeatist psychology engendered by the "Arakan tragedy" and explained that the use of land forces for the formation of a second front on the European continent was extremely difficult and thus he was confining himself to air attacks. In the next breath he owned that it was impossible to overthrow the Axis Powers merely by means of air attacks. In this wise he confessed that he had no Aladdin's lamp for dealing a decisive blow to the Axis Powers.

Asia Still Vital

Churchill spoke at a joint session of Congress, expressing his views on the current phase of the World War and emphasizing, in view of the opinion strongly urged in America for a Pacific counter-offensive, that the British Government was not regarding the Asian war lightly. He said:

"Seventeen months have gone by since I last had the honor of speaking in United States Congress. At that time the American nation was stirred by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the severance of relations notified by Germany and Italy. For more than 500 days since then we have struggled and suffered shoulder to shoulder against the powerful Axis forces. The peoples of the United States and Britain have been joined by a common danger, solemn credo and lofty ideal.

"It is my belief based on the call of blood that nothing is more important for the future of the world than that the peoples of the United States and Britain should maintain the solidarity of brotherhood. In the Pacific war the anti-Axis forces have suffered miserable defeat after miserable defeat.

"Especially on the Malay peninsula and in Singapore we suffered the greatest military disaster in British history. I have come to Washington with Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of the British Expeditionary Army in India, and other supreme war leaders decidedly not to celebrate the Japanese victory. The people of Britain had as much interest as the American people in the continuous and incessant war with the Japanese Forces.

"A considerable part of the war

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HUGE CHANGES IN STRUCTURE MADE BY BANK

Yokohama Specie Bank to Function From July 1 Under New Organization

POLICY FOR EAST ASIA

To Have One Chamber and Ten Departments; Foreign Exchange Abolished

Entirely recasting its structure, which had centered on foreign exchange business with America and Europe, in favor of a new structure centering on relations with other nations of East Asia and the Southern Regions, the Yokohama Specie Bank will function from July 1 under a new and expanded organization of one chamber and 10 departments, instead of the present eight departments and three sections.

The bank had been considering the reconstruction in accordance with the changes in the international scene and reshuffle in its network of overseas branches. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, the overseas business of the bank has undergone sharp changes, including marked progress in Manchoukuo, China and the Mengchiang region. Since the onset of the War of Greater East Asia, some 56 new branch offices and bureaus have been established, while its exchange transactions with America and Europe, which had been its chief business, have almost entirely ceased, making it advisable to effect the major reconstruction.

Foreign Exchange Abolished

Its foreign exchange, domestic transactions, foreign transactions and secretarial departments are to be abolished and the following four departments and one chamber to be organized:

General affairs department: To handle all affairs connected with foreign exchange, capital, investments, loans, agreements and contracts and general planning thereof.

Enterprise department: To handle relations with customers at home and abroad, to exercise control over transactions and to attend to all affairs connected with domestic trade, money and securities.

East Asia department: To handle all business connected with Manchoukuo, China, Mengchiang and Hongkong.

Southern Regions department: All business connected with the Philippines, Thailand, Burma, Malai, Borneo, Java, Celebes and other countries in the Southern Regions.

Foreign relations department: All dealings with foreign countries not included among the foregoing items.

Archives department: Documents, papers, office routine affairs, office supplies, repairs, stock certificates and the like.

Secretariate: Private secretaries and telegraph operators.

SHANGHAI-HANKOW PHONE

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 20.—The Central China Tele-Communication Company revealed here today that the extension of the telephone line to Hankow has been completed and through service between the two cities will begin June 1.

It was also revealed that the opening ceremony of the new line will be held on May 31, in the presence of high officials of the Communication Bureau.

Japanese in Manila Plan Establishing Commemoration Hall to Honor Suganuma

Domei

MANILA, May 18.—The project here for building a commemoration hall in honor of Teifu Suganuma, who in the early part of the Meiji era advocated close relationship between Japan and the Philippines, is being supported by all quarters. The plan is now under way with the Society for Manifestation of Teifu Suganuma's Services as the chief promotors.

In this connection, Tatsuzo Kawano, principal of the Japanese National School in Manila and noted scholar of the late pioneer of Japanese history, highly praised the latter's far-sightedness in planning as early as his time of checking the advance of Anglo-Saxons into East Asia by first introducing close Japanese-Filipino ties.

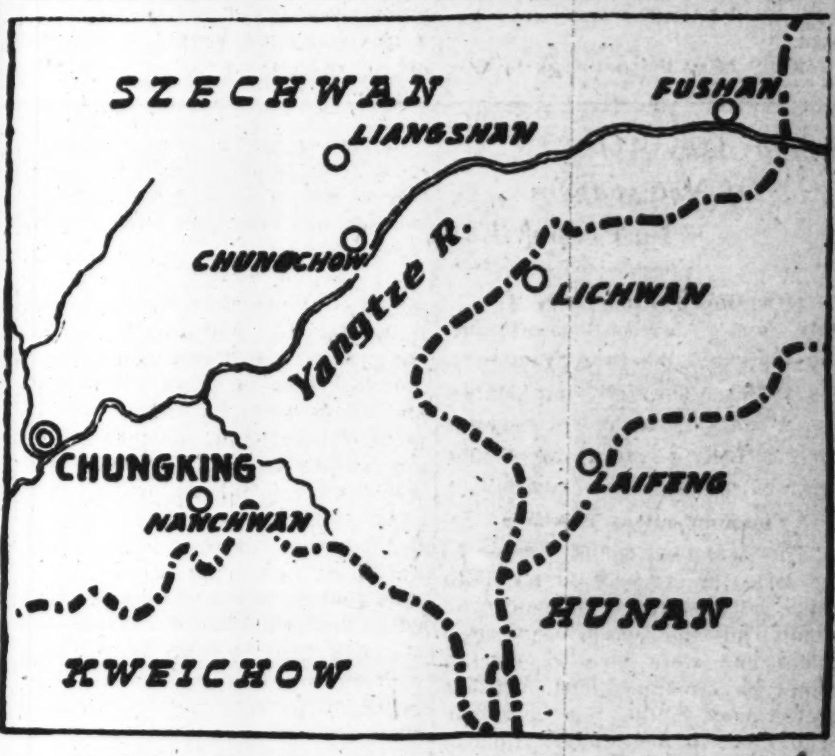
"Mr. Suganuma," Mr. Kawano said, "should therefore, be a very good example for the young pupils of his school to follow. "That's why I am in full support of the present project of building a commemoration hall in his honor."

Mr. Kawano recalled that the patriot, Suganuma, died on July 6, 1889 in Manila during the midst of his campaign. His ashes were first buried in the San Pedro graveyard, which belonged to the British Consulate there. Later in September, 1938, his ashes, through the effort of the Society of the Japanese Residents in Manila, were removed to Poro, a suburban district of the city.

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the grave was destroyed by American troops in the island but it has been rebuilt by the Japanese. The grave stone now carries an inscription by Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, advisor to the Military Administration.

NIPPON ARMY LAUNCHES OPERATION TO WIPE OUT YU HSUEH-CHUNG FORCES

Szechwan Base Smashed



On Thursday the Japanese Army Air Units suddenly appeared over Liangshan, the American air base in Szechwan, and blasted the military establishments there. Another enemy air base in Kienow, Fukien Province, was also smashed on the same day.

Enemy of 20,000 Strong Entrenched in Shantung-Kiangsu Area

HEAVY BLOW DEALT

Japanese Planes Blast Base of U.S. Air Forces in Szechwan Province

A relentless annihilating campaign against the Yu Hsueh-chung forces actively operating in the Shantung-Kiangsu war district has been started by the Japanese Forces, according to a Mainichi dispatch from an X X place in North China.

The Imperial Forces in North China recently achieved brilliant results when they succeeded in causing General Pang Ping-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of the 24th Army Corps in the Shansi-Chahar war district, to join the National Government with more than 70,000 troops under him by laying down their arms before the Imperial Troops.

According to the dispatch, while some of the Japanese units are busily engaged in the annihilation of the Communist 18th Army Corps over the Shansi-Hopei-Honan provincial border, others have started their vigorous action against the Yu Hsueh-chung forces entrenched in the Shantung-Kiangsu district. The present campaign is mainly directed against the 51st Army under the personal command of Yu and the 92nd Army led by Li Chien-chow, numbering altogether 20,000. The dispatch says that the operation has been going on since May 11 and has realized tremendous results thus far.

The operation is being staged by the Japanese Kozuma, Otomori, Nakao, Hayashi, Kitasato, Isozaki and Tsuboi Units with the cooperation of Chinese National Government forces. In defiance of inclement weather, the attacking units sallied forth into the mountainous district in Central Shantung, where the enemy 51st and 92nd forces were putting up a stubborn resistance. The raiding troops smashed the enemy at every turn and through assistance of warplanes trapped the enemy main forces in the mountain district near Liuchuan and Kwanshang, about 40 kilometers northeast of the Kin River.

Heavy blow has been dealt to the enemy. The results attained by the attacking forces as of May 19 are: 2,300 bodies left by the enemy on the battlefield, 2,760 taken prisoner, two heavy and 72 light machine guns captured, 1,700 rifles and many other war trophies captured.

American Base Blasted

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHINA, May 20.—Large formations of Japanese fighter and bomber planes early this morning raided Liangshan, air base of the American air force in Szechwan Province, blasting various military objectives and causing many fires, it was reported here.

Winging their way through dense fog over the Szechwan mountains, the Japanese planes suddenly appeared over the city, and in the face of fierce enemy anti-aircraft fire, scored direct hits on military objectives on the airdrome and within the city with heavy bombs.

All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base. No enemy aircraft rose to challenge the Japanese planes, the report said.

Attacks Kienow Again

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, May 20.—Following up yesterday's raid on Kienow, in Fukien Province, another unit of Japanese fliers this morning attacked Kienow airfield and inflicted heavy damage to the remaining military installations.

The Japanese raiders confirmed that owing to the intensive bombing carried out in yesterday's raid, Kienow airfield is now unusable.

Wang Visits Nara Temples

Wang I-tang, former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, who is visiting Osaka, went to Nara on Thursday to visit Todaiji and Toshodaiji, historic Buddhist temples, reported Domei. He was scheduled to leave Osaka on Thursday night.

Special Council Decides Renaming Of Sites in Nippon Occupied Areas

New Names Become Formal Only After Decision Made by Organ With Cabinet Composed of Representatives of Army and Navy, and Others

The renaming of places in Japanese-occupied areas is conducted by a special deliberative council set up for the specific purpose and is formally decided after reporting to the Cabinet meeting, it was clarified by the military authorities on Thursday.

The explanation follows:

The renaming of places in occupied regions is deliberated on by the Deliberative Council for Renaming of Places which is set up in the Cabinet and composed of the chiefs of the Military Affairs Bureau of both the Army and Navy, vice-Ministers of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, vice-President of the Board of Information and others. The new names are reported to the Cabinet meeting and then formally decided.

Names of the places so far decided by the same council are as follows:

Old name	New name	Date of renaming
Singapore	Shonan	Feb. 17. 1942
Batavia	Djakarta	Dec. 9. 1942
Malaya	Malai	"
British Borneo	North Borneo	"
Dutch Borneo	South Borneo	"
Jesselton (North Borneo)	Api	May 14. 1943

It should be understood as proper, therefore, to call the places according to their old names, except for those which have been formally decided as mentioned above.

In some cases, soldiers on the spot rename places according to the names of their native places or in commemoration of the occupation and stationing. Sometimes, from strategic necessity, the military authorities tenatively use Japanese names in place of local names which are difficult to pronounce. These names, however, are not formal.

WEST BORNEO SEES BIG IMPROVEMENTS

Population Bigger; Industry Education, Communications And Living Better

Domei

BANJERMASIN, May 20.—The development of West Borneo, on which little had been reported owing to inconvenient means of communications, is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, it was revealed today by the authorities of the Naval Administration who returned here from that region.

Peace and order in West Borneo is said to be well maintained. The population of Pontianak and its vicinity has increased to some 63,000, of which one-third is made up of Chinese. Having lived here for nearly three generations, these Chinese have almost forgotten the Chinese language. They are of gentle disposition, and have sworn to cooperate with the Naval Administration.

Ruled by Sultans

West Borneo consists of 13 native principalities ruled by sultans. Aside from the great religious influence they maintain over the people, the sultans do not have much political power. The Dyak tribe, which number some 200,000 out of the total population of 1,000,000 of West Borneo, live entirely in the interior. There is probably no people on earth so lovable as the Dyak race. Pure and innocent of heart, the Dyaks deeply respect the Japa-

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TURKISH QUARTERS SHOW COMPOSURE

Sangfroid Maintained Over Conclusion of North African Campaign

Special to the Nippon Times

ANKARA, May 19.—Political circles in the Turkish capital allude with interest to the sangfroid maintained by competent Turkish quarters with regard to the conclusion of the North African campaign and the meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt.

During the last winter the opinion could still be heard in Ankara that the African campaign would certainly be followed by a European invasion which would, it was opined, most likely take place in the Balkan area. Such discussions can still be heard today although the Turks fervently express their wish that any future anti-Axis attack would take place as far away as possible from the Turkish sphere of interest which includes the Aegean Sea.

Alluding to the American home policy and to the coming presidential elections next year many observers point out that Roosevelt must show the American voting public something more than mere expeditions in Africa and the Near East. In this connection the increasing disharmony in the anti-Axis camp is pointed out and the opinion is expressed that, since Premier Stalin has not made a secret of his intention of conducting the war in his own way and since the American attempts to allay the conflict have so far been

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E. FRONT WITNESSES RENEWED ACTIVITIES

Lively Fighting Develops in Lower Kuban Area—Soviet Attack in Caucasus Fails

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 19.—After a few days of lull on the Eastern Front the Soviets developed a lively fighting activity on all sectors. As expected, the focal points of their attacks were in the fighting area of the lower Kuban. On the eastern front of the German bridgehead position the Soviets had concentrated several regiments which after a strong artillery preparation, launched their attacks in several waves, supported by 25 tanks.

The Soviets obviously aimed at driving a German division from its dominating height position on the northern slopes of the foothills of the western Caucasus in order to enable their forces to reach Novorossisk by ground. The Soviet attack, however, collapsed as a result of the heavy and concentrated German artillery fire. Some 14 Soviet tanks were destroyed and another seven were put out of action.

Hand Fighting Develops

When the Soviets started their third attack at noon, embittered hand to hand fighting developed in the German lines ending with the complete annihilation of the Soviet riflemen formations. In a counter-attack the German mountaineers recaptured the entire forefield of their main defense line. On this occasion 11 Soviet fighters were downed and further 6 heavily damaged.

Near Lissitchansk, too, the Soviets renewed their attacks which, however, were all frustrated by the determined resistance of the German grenadiers. For the first time in a lengthy period major-scale fighting took place in the district of Bielgorod ending with heavy Soviet losses. The Soviet assault troops who came rushing toward the German lines were all annihilated except for a few men escaping the murderous German fire.

Shock Troops Successful

A lively shock-troop activity is also reported from Orel, where a German shock-troop undertaking on the eastern front of the Donetz was particularly successful. Here the German grenadiers blew up more than 100 pillboxes, bringing home rich booty.

Of a major scale were also the defensive operations in the southern sector of Starja Rusya and on the Volchov. In both sectors the Soviets sent strong infantry forces against the German lines but here also the enemy suffered heavy losss on account of the strong German defense.

The question of whether and how far the Soviet action on the Volshov and south of Lake Ladoga are connected with the reported large-scale Soviet troop concentrations remains unanswered. German military circles are of the opinion that in the northern sector of the Eastern Front the Soviets will not be in the position to undertake offensive operations on a large scale. However, the Soviet attack on the Kuban bridgehead can be taken as the beginning of the expected large-scale offensive.

Turkish Quarters Show Composure

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in vain, Roosevelt likewise might decide to conduct the war in a way he sees fit.

England would then be left alone to face the Axis in the Mediterranean in which area Turkey is maintaining her greatest interests. The realistic thinking of the Turks consider it a mistake to view the Italian morale as weakening. The Anglo-Saxon propaganda in the Balkans is likewise viewed with the same realism.

At the same time it is interesting to note that both influential spokesmen in the Turkish press, the deputies Atay and Sadak, have recently advanced to the old theory again that the Turks wish to live in peace and do not desire to be drawn into the war. The Turks are only interested in protecting themselves against external attacks that might be directed against the independence and the integrity of the Turkish territory. Sadak in this connection brands the hollowness of the anti-Axis propaganda stunts alleging that Turkey might be attacked from Germany.

Churchill's Speech Disappoints Public

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Lippmann declared that for several months to come, the Europe-first principle of the anti-Axis forces will see no change. They say that whether it is possible or not to intensify offensive operations against the Japanese within the range of the Casablanca formula is one of the questions being discussed at the present Washington Conference.

Novel Barter System Springs Up in Reich To Satisfy Personal Needs of the People

BERLIN.—A novel way to satisfy individual requirements has sprung into existence in Germany as a result of the shortage of articles of daily use caused by the war.

An untold number of articles are being offered daily for exchange in the advertising columns of the newspapers.

Perambulators are offered in exchange for men's shoes, tennis racquets for tea kettles and violins for ladies' coats, ad infinitum.

By this means many persons get what they need and what money cannot buy.

But there are also others who are trying to seize this opportunity for profitable transactions, for which reason the authorities have considered it advisable to bring some order into this kind of barter business, and in many towns exchanges have been opened under expert management.

Shortly after the outbreak of war the National Socialist women's organization began to open shoe exchanges, which did so well that their number today exceeds 1,000.

With the help of the Vienna shoe exchange, for instance, 40,000 pairs of shoes changed hands in its three years of existence while the figure for the Stuttgart exchange in 1942 was 21,000 pairs.

Exchanges for clothing were opened in many towns last year, while some towns founded general exchanges.

Those with articles to exchange take them to the municipal exchange center where the articles are valued and placed on display. If no transaction materializes within three weeks, one may take back the articles or sell them to the exchange center.

Furniture is one of the things in greatest demand these days and while offers to sell are scarce many a newly-married couple has been helped by furniture exchange centers.

Amau Asks Aid Of Newspapers To Propel War

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Italy and America-Britain-France and discussed this war from various angles. They all were agreed that in information and propaganda America-Britain-France were far superior to Japan-Germany-Italy.

Communications Blockade

"That was their belief because in the last war America and Britain happened to have a monopoly on almost all the world's undersea cables and were able to effect a complete communications blockade of Germany. With this communications net in their hands America and Britain let loose a furious, insidious war of propaganda against the world and succeeded. The British books mentioned above merely were dreaming that this success would be repeated.

"However, it cannot be denied that one of the most powerful reasons which decided victory in the last war lay in the power of the Allies blockade of Germany, especially the communications blockade. At that time almost all of the cables connecting Japan with the foreign nations were under the control of America and Britain and the international news carried by the Japanese papers were merely re-reporting of news carried by the American and British controlled lines. The people of our nation thus gradually without knowing it took in completely all of American and British propaganda. I saw personally at that time what was happening, imagined what would happen if an emergency arose and was filled with misgivings.

"Fortunately, however, the development of wireless communications completely blasted that which was fated. And about eight years ago while I was Director of the Foreign Office's Board of Information, the Rengo Tsushinsha, now defunct, and the Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha, effected a merger after spending four years in coming together, and thus laid the foundations for a national news agency. At present we are fighting America and Britain which for long years had invaded Japan's news reporting field. Further, we are working together closely in reporting and propaganda, and not only are we not pressed but we have driven deep into the enemy's position.

Enemy's Mistaken Idea

"Today, the outstanding weakness in American and Britain's reporting and propaganda is that they hold the hopeless and mistaken desire to control the world, and have no war aims adequate to satisfy the neutrals and their own people as well. In contrast to this our war aims have been set forth clearly in the Imperial Rescript granted on December 8, 1941. Our war aims are established firmly and are as clear and bright as the sun and the moon.

"It is a matter of mutual felicitations that since the beginning of the war continuous, brilliant victories have been established by the effective fighting of the loyal without parallel heroes of the Imperial Army and Navy under the August Virtues. But a certain amount of fluctuation cannot be avoided in war; there is always an ebb and flow in the tide, and we must be ready for numerous changes to come about hereafter in the war.

"Because we established such outstanding results in the beginning of the war, we have, it seems, become too used to victories. We must hereafter drive forward in our efforts further and concentrate on carrying the war to a successful conclusion. If today we slacken our efforts it cannot be told where and when what sort of change will arise in the war. Truly, the rise of the Empire depends on this great war. Victory or defeat in the great war depends on the efforts expended at this time; this is the time in which we must bring to bear all the power stored during the more than 2,600 years of our ancestors.

"The encouragement given me upon my assumption of this post by numerous of my seniors and friends recognized the times deeply and have further driven me to greater efforts. But at the same time, among the wishes and demands handed to me, there are not a few which are still selfish and mercenary, on the peacetime idea, and based merely on present profits. I believe that this time that the standard of all our actions and words must be judged on the point of whether or not they are of any use to the drive to bring the war to a successful completion. Past connections and habits must be thrown away if they do not conform. The times are truly serious. But that final victory will be ours, that is the firm belief that is unshakable. We will fight through to the end with burning furor with a steel-like belief in absolute victory in any situation.

Asks Cooperation

"I desire deeply that the press will drive forward in step, maintain firm contact with us, and trusting each other, drive straight forward to the successful prosecution of the war.

"As you know the Board of Information was recently reorganized, its relations with the Government and the Imperial Headquarters have become extremely close and firm, and the centralization of reports emanating from the Government is now almost perfect.

"I intend to do my best, with your cooperation, in the handling of the Government's information, and am determined to carry out with all my power my duties. I take this opportunity of asking from the bottom of my heart for your further aid and cooperation."

U.S. Black List

LISBON—The black list kept by the U.S. Department of Commerce is reported to contain the names of 13,508 firms, 9,501 of which are in South American hands, according to advice from the American capital.

German Actor Joins

BERLIN—Gustav Gruendgens, one of Germany's most prominent actors, has volunteered for military service, Transocean learned from a reliable source. Gruendgens served as a soldier in the First World War.

Norwegians Join Red Cross

OSLO—Norwegian women and girls are voluntarily reporting every day to work for the German Red Cross. Five groups of young Norwegian girls have already left for Germany for further training.

PRESS CASTIGATES POLICY OF U.S. NAVY

Maintenance of Silence About Naval Operations Scored by American Newspapers

The policy of secrecy of the United States navy is coming under the fire of the press in America, says a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires. The New York Herald Tribune, in a recent editorial, traces the inability of the American people to repose complete trust in the American navy to its policy of keeping them in ignorance of the general operations it is conducting or intends to conduct.

The Herald-Tribune editorial runs substantially as follows:

"If some safe method of letting the people of America know the outline of the plans of operations of the country's navy can be found, the practical advantages accruing from it will be great. Then the baseless and very cheerless reports which are flying about will come to an end, and the people will begin to have greater faith in the policy of the American navy in handling information. If the American people had been allowed to know anything about the terrible losses to anti-Axis shipping early last year along the coasts of America, it would have been impossible for the American navy to have resorted for so long a time to secrecy about the damage sustained by American shipping in the war against trade..

It is understood that the authors of this policy of secrecy of the American navy are Churchill and the British navy. If the British Government mitigates its policy of absolute secrecy, we may be justified in expecting the American Government to follow suit."

West Borneo Sees Big Improvements

(Continued from Page 1)

nese who have freed them from 300 years of Dutch oppression. Needless to say, the native inhabitants are heartily cooperating with the Naval Administration, which is spreading toward te interior with the establishment of provincial administrative organs.

Having been spared almost entirely from the ravages of war, West Borneo has enjoyed a remarkable industrial development during the one year and four months since its occupation by the Japanese Noted from pre-war days for the production of copra and crude rubber, West Borneo has increased by leaps and bounds the output of copra, the increased returns from which are now able to cover the losses from crude rubber resulting from the curtailment of its production.

Lumber production is also as active as in pre-war days. With the use of sea-rafts encouraged by the Naval Administration, lumber is now being exported to Java. Ironwood, mohogany and rattan exist in abundance. A match factory has been established. The output of mangrove, from which tannin is obtained, has now reached a substantial figure.

Ocean-routes to various parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere have been established and trade with North Borneo is steadily increasing. But bus lines have been developed so well that they are considered the best in the whole of Borneo. Radiating from Pontianak, bus lines now extend over 100 kilometers to the interior and are being actively used by the native inhabitants in view of the low fares charged.

Education Perfected

The educational system is being rapidly perfected, especially in the districts centering around Pontianak. Besides elementary, secondary and higher public schools, agricultural and normal schools have been opened. The Japanese language is offered as a regular course in all these schools.

Night schools are also conducted for the benefit of government officials and the people, the course taught comprising Japanese language, history and affairs. In Pontianak especially, the zeal of the Chinese students at night schools is so intense that the classes are filled to capacity. The progress of the students in their studies is excellent and commencement addresses by the graduates are delivered in fluent Japanese.

Ever since the Japanese occupation of the city the people have been able to peacefully engage in their occupations. There is a fairly abundant supply of goods and no unrest whatever may be noticed among the people regarding their livelihood. Electric lighting and telephone services were restored early and at the theaters Japanese films are being shown for the enlightenment of the native inhabitants.

New Method Found To Get More Serum To Fight Necrosis

Through careful research, Ko Iidaka of the Infectious Disease Research Institute here has discovered methods of deriving more antidotal serum from horses for curing necrosis caused by poison gas. Hitherto, the serum which had been derived from a horse at the rate of seven to eight liters at a time weakened the animal considerably. Mr. Iidaka said that when the horse is injected with special bacteria, it will be able to give out from four to five liters of the serum several times successively, and it will not in any way weaken the animal.

F.I.C. APPROVES LAW FOR LUMBER EXPORT

To Give Preference to Nippon Firms in Distribution at Lowest Prices

Domei

HANOI, May 19.—The Government-General of French Indo-China promulgated a decree yesterday to facilitate the export of lumber to Japan in accordance with the provisions of the Japan-French Indo-China Lumber Agreement, which was concluded in the early part of March of this year.

The decree provides firstly, for the establishment of standards for transactions in lumber produced in French Indo-China; secondly, the giving of preference to Japanese firms in the distribution of lumber, and thirdly, the supplying of lumber to Japanese firms at appropriate prices by eliminating speculation in lumber through the abolition of brokerage transactions.

The decree not only aims to fill Japan's lumber requirements by placing all lumber transactions on a permit basis and classifying the demand for lumber into urgent and non-urgent categories, but also to furnish lumber to the Japanese at the lowest possible prices determined by the authorities of the Government-General, which will not allow any profit-taking by the middlemen.

Thus, the decree may be said to embody the firm determination of the Government-General of French Indo-China to cooperate in Japan's attainment of her war objectives.

American Positions At Oro Bay Bombed By Nippon Air Units

Japanese Air Units carried out an intensive bombing of American military positions at Oro Bay in northeastern New Guinea on May 19, it was announced by the Southwestern Pacific anti-Axis headquarters on the following day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei relaying a Melbourne message on Thursday.

Air Travel in Borneo

Domei

KUCHING, May 20.—Air travel in Borneo was facilitated with the arrival of a latest type passenger plane at a certain airport, it was disclosed here today. The new plane will be placed on the regular passenger run connecting the leading cities of the island.

Rice Grown in Croatia

AGRAM—Rice will be grown for the first time in Croatia this year. Rice fields will be planted in southern Croatia where the same climatic conditions exist as in Bulgarian rice-growing districts.

P.I. INSURANCE ORGAN

Tsuge and Ortis Made President, Vice-President

Domei

MANILA, May 20.—The Philippines Insurance Association was inaugurated today at the Manila Hotel with a member of the Japanese Military Administration and representatives of 12 local insurance companies attending.

Munemasa Tsuge and Edward Ortis were respectively named president and vice-president of the newly organized association.

Meanwhile, the association also passed its Articles of Association, as well as its budget.

Home for Newsboys

BUCHAREST.—One hundred and 40 newspaper boys have been settled in the home built for them by Madame Maria Antonescu, wife of the head of the Rumanian state.

I.R.C. Transmits Messages

GENEVA.—The International Red Cross has transmitted more than 7,000,000 messages from prisoners of war to their next of kin between September 1939 and April 1943.

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DANE HONORED HERE FOR GREAT SERVICE

Communications Association Holds Official Commendation Ceremony for 11 Men

The Communications Association held an official commendation ceremony at the Imperial Hotel at 5:30 p.m. Thursday, to honor eleven men, ten of whom had contributed greatly to the advancement of communications in this country by their inventions and devices. President Ken Terashima of the Association, Vice-President Sakae Teshima, and several men connected with the Association were present at the ceremony.

The eleventh man was Jouel Barque, the captain of a Danish ship, and he was officially commended for having performed specially distinguished services in the cause of Axis communications.

Jouel Barque, the name of the ship captain, is the first foreigner to be honored by the Communications Association.

Mr. Barque was captain of the Gustav Dietrich of Denmark which was in China waters at the time hostilities began between Germany and Britain.

Neutral ships operating in Oriental waters followed one another in getting chartered by British steamship companies. Captain Barque alone resisted with success the pressure brought by the British authorities to bear upon him to agree to the transfer of his ship to the British flag.

The War of Greater East Asia came. Captain Barque persuaded his employers to have his ship operate for the Axis countries in waters far away from home.

Unfortunately his ship was attacked and sunk by an American submarine in 1942.

He died a heroic death on a lifeboat.

Future Is Dark For Anti-Axis, Congress Told

(Continued from Page 1)

against Japan must be fought by the British land, sea and air forces massed on the eastern border of India, while immediate and effective aid to Chungking is the most urgent common duty of the anti-Axis forces.

"When the time comes, of course, the British Government will take part in the war against the Japanese with every means at hand. If all the preparations for a major offensive on Burma by the huge army now held in India had been completed, I would give the command for attack this very afternoon.

"But the situation is not so simple. This, however, does not imply that attacks must be carried out always both ways at the same time. What I mean is that it had been arranged that for 1942 the main strength of the United States should be devoted to the Pacific front, the United States Government bearing the brunt of the war with Japan, while the burden of the Atlantic war should be borne by Britain.

"In the Atlantic area, Britain has lost twice the tonnage of shipping lost by the United States since its entry into war. Although the situation has somewhat been improved by the progress made in anti-submarine warfare, the Axis U-boat menace still remains the gravest danger with which both Britain and the United States must grapple. Britain at the same time is carrying on a major offensive on the European continent by air with the powerful support of the American air force.

"Opinion is divided as to whether Germany and Italy could be defeated merely by securing air power but I think it is fully worth trying. Views are unanimous that a similar concentration of air strength against the Japanese must be effected as quickly as possible.

"Extreme difficulties attend the use of land forces partly owing to the activities of the Axis submarines. We should like to hold frequent discussions to plan the details for the use of land forces.

"The Soviet Union this year is again facing a supreme test of its fighting strength and the Anglo-American forces must strive to lighten the Soviet burden. At the same time I earnestly hope that President Roosevelt and I shall have a meeting with Premier Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek which we have been hoping for so long.

"The Axis forces, however, are still powerful and in possession of vast resources and valuable strategic areas. I must warn against a prolongation of the war because the tremendous expenditure so involved might fatigue, blunt and separate the democracies. No one can prophesy what new complications such a prolongation might bring."

Palms and Silver Wings

With their silvery wings glinting in the sunlight and the roar of their engines waking the echoes of the azure sky, these Imperial Navy warplanes streak through the ether on another of their death-defying expeditions. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

ITALY UNAFFECTED BY FOE'S TRICKERY

Spirit of People Rising in Proportion to Increase in Ruthlessness of Enemy

The anti-Axis countries are capitalizing on the temporary favorable turn which has taken place in the war situation in Tunisia to influence Axis opinion, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei. They are concentrating on Italy, doing everything possible to demoralize the spirit of the people.

The Italian masses have recovered completely from the shock caused by the cessation on hostilities by the Axis forces on the Tunisian front, and are in no mood to give credence to what the agents of anti-Axis governments are saying in an immense campaign to unnerve them. The spirit of the Italian people is rising higher in proportion to the increase in the ruthlessness with which America and Britain are conducting the war of nerves against Italy.

A few days ago anti-Axis airmen appeared over Rome and dropped explosive pencils and fountain-pens, which would explode when picked up, mostly by children. This is only one example of a multitude to show that the anti-Axis countries have decided to make enemies as well of women and children. To the employment of such a dastardly method of conducting a war of nerves by the anti-Axis countries, the people of Italy are quickly reacting by showing themselves more violently hostile toward them.

The Italian newspaper Messaggero notes a marked increase of late in the violence of the war of nerves conducted by the anti-Axis countries, but is positive that it will not affect in the least the determination of the Italian people to resist the enemy to the last man. The paper thanks the anti-Axis countries for the stiffening in the attitude of the Italian people toward them which has been noticeable since anti-Axis airmen set themselves to attacking Italian women and children.

The Popolo d' Rome scoffs at the simplicity of the anti-Axis countries in getting circulated reports crediting them with the idea of asking for the cooperation of the Italian people in case they conduct landing operations on Europe. Its opinion is that this sort of anti-Axis propaganda will serve no purpose except that of increasing the spirit of resistance against the anti-Axis countries in the Italian people.

STREET-CAR PATRONS TO PAY HIGHER FARES

Tickets to Cost 10 Sen; Bus Fares Also Adjusted to Uniform Rate

Starting next month, street-car fares in Tokyo will be raised. At the same time the system of car-transfers will be abolished. These changes are a move to strengthen the city's street-car system. The new street-car fare is 10 sen. This is an increase of three sen over the old rate.

The bus fares will also be adjusted. There will be the end of the present arrangement under which bus passengers pay fares ranging from five to 25 sen. The new rate will be a flat one of 10 sen for each system.

The other changes involve an extension of the term of validity of season tickets and the sale of these tickets outside the cars.

This is the first time in 23 years that Tokyo's street-car fares have been adjusted. The last time the city's bus fares were revised was in 1931.

CEBU ISLAND PUSHES STUDY OF JAPANESE

Filipinos Making Rapid Progress and Will Be Hired as Interpreters

Domei

CEBU, May 20.—The study of Japanese language within the island is becoming popular among the inhabitants.

Native members of the provincial government, who are being given Japanese lessons twice a week, are now able to read and write "katakana" and "hiragana" with ease.

Recently, local authorities issued a regulation that those who pass certain stages of linguistic examinations by the authorities will be qualified as authorized interpreters.

A Japanese language course was introduced by the authorities in April of this year, with the object of imparting to the general public a working knowledge of the language.

At the same time, the Government opened an institute to train native students as teachers of the Japanese language. The school now has an enrollment of 80 students selected from among those who have completed the aforesaid course of the language.

Local students have also been notified that advanced positions will be opened in all fields to everyone possessing working knowledge of Japanese.

The initial examination to select persons for higher positions will be given at the end of this month with others to follow at regular intervals.

POST OFFICES REOPENED

9 More Set Up in P.I. Making 256 in All

Domei

MANILA, May 18.—Nine more post-offices were recently reopened in the Philippines, making a total of 256 in operation in the islands, it was announced today by the Philippine Postal Administration Bureau.

The nine post-offices, all of which handle ordinary mail, postal money-orders and postal savings, were opened at the following places: Talisay (Negros Occidental Province), Dadjangas (Cotabato Province on Mindanao Island), Tagbilaran (Bohol Island), Sagada (Mountain Province on Luzon Island), Polillo (Laguna Province), Cabiao (Nueva Ecija Province), Binmaley and Alcala (Pangasinan Province), and Naga (Cebu Island).

Gibraltar Said Busy

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—A feverish activity in the port of Gibraltar is reported by the Aftonbladet from Madrid. The report states that a large transport fleet is ready to leave Gibraltar in the direction of the Mediterranean.

BIG PROGRESS MADE BY TOWN IN BORNEO

Pantkalamboem Shows Rapid Development Under Japanese Administration

Domei

BANJERMASIN, May 19.—Some 30 kilometers upstream from the mouth of the Aru river on the border of North and South Borneo, is the town of Pantkalamboem where remarkable progress has been made under the Japanese Administration since August, last year.

A certain member of the Administration, who arrived here recently from Pantkalamboem, described the situation in the town to the following effect:

The town is in Kapoeas Barito district covering a plain as wide as Hokkaido in Japan, and has a population of about 120,000, which means one person per kilometer. There are a few other towns also in this district.

One peculiar trait of the inhabitants of the town is that up to the start of the Japanese administration there, they disliked labor of any kind which apparently came from the now extinct Netherlands authorities' policy of robbing them of all ambition.

Wouldn't Clean Streets

When the Japanese Military Administration asked the townspeople to clean the streets in front of their houses, they put up a general protest saying that they were accustomed to have such things done by the local authorities because they paid high taxes to the Dutch regime.

Now that the inhabitants have had their pride and initiative restored, they are now contributing to the cause of the War of Greater East Asia.

The whole neighborhood is rich in iron and alluvial gold, and plans are now under consideration to have them mined through the close cooperation of the native inhabitants. The region also produces many varieties of plants, out of which medicines can be obtained, as well as trees for the manufacture of wood pulp.

The people live chiefly on rice, which is grown upland but the Military Administration, with a view to introducing rice growing in wet fields recently began to offer short-period training courses to many young men. The region, in a few years, will yield great quantities of rice.

School Attendance Small

The town formerly had 18 public schools and 2 higher institutions but only 22 or 23 per cent of young people attended the public schools. Since the establishment of the Japanese Administration, much improvement has been made both in the attendance percentage and the number of schools.

There are about 8,400 resident Chinese and their cooperative attitude toward the Japanese has been especially strengthened since the declaration of war by the National Government of China against Britain and the United States. They have organized an association to distribute needed commodities among the inhabitants. This association is working under the supervision of the Military Administration.

The same locality, though a tropical region, has a rather cool climate and the inhabitants are not bothered much by mosquitoes, making it one of the most healthful places in all Borneo.

CHINESE KID DRAWINGS TO BE SENT TO NIPPON

Culture Body to Forward Children's Works via East Asia Body

Domei

CANTON, May 18.—The Canton Branch of the Japan-China Cultural Society has decided to send drawings by Chinese children to Japan through the Culture Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

These drawings were previously shown at an exhibition held in commemoration of the third anniversary of the re-establishment of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Similar works by these children have already been sent to Manila at the request of the authorities of the Japanese Military Administration to be displayed at an exhibition to be held there shortly.

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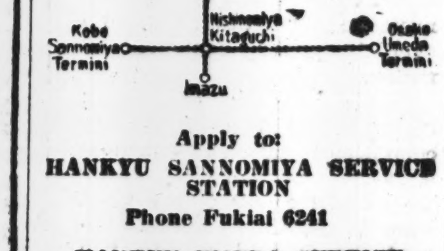

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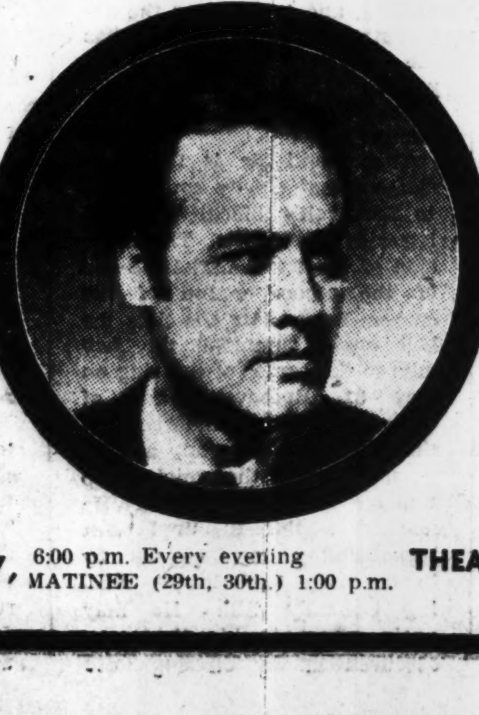

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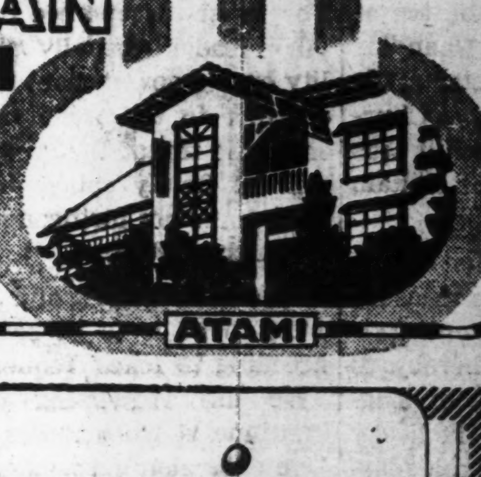

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Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachiku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 203, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1943

Churchill's Latest Appeal

When British Prime Minister Winston Churchill made another one of his impassioned speeches before the United States Congress on May 19, he wittingly or unwittingly made it clear that he is devoted entirely to the principle of "Britain First," that he is definitely not interested in the welfare of the United States or Chungking or any of the other so-called allies of Britain. Churchill's entire speech was a clear-cut confirmation of the worst fears of Senator Albert V. Chandler who, before the British Prime Minister made his speech, bluntly told the Senate that Churchill was not American, that Churchill was concerned only in the salvaging of Britain from the wreckage of the current war.

There is absolutely no doubt that Churchill made his speech as a desperate measure to keep the fighting power of the anti-Axis nations concentrated in Europe—thereby to guard against the possible collapse of England. This is clearly apparent from the heavy stress which he put on the important role played by the Soviet Union in maintaining anti-Axis resistance. It is significant that he was moved to declare that the main burden of the war was on the shoulders of the Soviet Union, that everything, therefore, must be done to release the Soviet Union as far as this was "reasonable and practicable." The fact that Churchill is only interested in Britain's welfare was also made clear when he asserted that "the defeat of Japan would not mean the defeat of Germany, but the defeat of Germany would infallibly mean the ruin of Japan." While Churchill's reasoning is obviously based on the most childish kind of wishful thinking, there can be no doubt as to what he was driving at.

At the same time, it is interesting to note that despite his vigorous protestations that he was just as interested as the United States in carrying out an offensive against Japan, Churchill by every power of persuasion attempted to convince the American legislators that the time was not ripe for such an offensive, that a drive against Japan at this juncture would inevitably end in failure. Churchill quite possibly had in mind the recent disastrous defeats suffered by the Anglo-Indian forces in the Arakan campaign when he stated, "You may be sure that if all that was necessary was for an order to be given to the great armies standing ready in India to march towards the Rising Sun and open the Burma Road that order would be given this afternoon. The matter, however, is more complicated and all movements or infiltrations of troops into the mountains and jungles to the northeast of India is very strictly governed by what American military men call the science of logistics."

The fact that Churchill was moved to admit that "in Malay Peninsula and in Singapore we suffered the greatest military disaster in British history," and that "all this and other defeats suffered in the Pacific theater of war have to be retrieved," was only a gesture of appeasement, a sop thrown to the Americans to persuade them that if and when things are cleaned up in Europe, Britain will be only too anxious to devote its attention to the Pacific sector.

Another significant point about Churchill's speech is his emphasis on an air war against Germany regardless of the toll of death it might inflict upon German civilians. This can be interpreted to signify that the Anglo-American military leaders are aware that they are at present unable to undertake landing operations of the European continent, especially in view of the rugged chain of fortifications consolidated during the period when the anti-Axis Powers were concentrating on North Africa. It can also be interpreted to mean that Britain wants more and more American planes, that it most assuredly does not want to see American aircraft diverted to the Pacific area to the detriment of the Anglo-American striking power in Europe.

But perhaps the most important statement of all was his warning that the prolongation of the war would involve a tremendous expenditure which might "fatigue, blunt and separate" the so-called democracies, that no one could prophesy what new complications such a prolongation might bring. Behind that statement can be seen the very real fears held by Churchill that there is every danger of the Anglo-American camp collapsing and meeting inevitable defeat unless the anti-Axis Powers immediately succeed in formulating a united strategy—a strategy patterned after his own wishes.

Lewis' Continued Defiance

The coal miners' strike in the United States has been barely averted for the third time on the eve of the expiration of the 15 day truce. But although John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, yielding to the importunities of Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Solid Fuels Administrator, ordered all miners last Tuesday to continue working until midnight May 31, the issue is still just as far as ever from amicable settlement.

As a matter of fact, the situation is even more ominous than it was two weeks ago when Lewis and Ickes agreed on the 15 day truce pending negotiations for a new contract between the miners and the coal operators. For in his acceptance of Ickes' request, the labor leader virtually placed the responsibility on the government to grant a satisfactory contract to the miners. In effect, it is an emphatic threat that the oft-postponed strike will be finally called on May 31 if such a contract is not forthcoming, that there will be no further truce.

How demanding and insistent Lewis continues to be is to be seen from his telegram acceding to Ickes' request, in which he says: "We are requesting our membership to continue at work under the existing retroactive extension agreement until midnight May 31. May we point out that this is the third time the United Mine Workers of America has accepted extension of the agreement in lieu of a wage contract which the mine workers of the nation hoped would be forthcoming? May we not hope in consideration of this continuous exemplification of the patriotism of the members of the United Mine Workers of America that our government will now, without further delay, instruct the operators of the industry forthwith to engage in collective bargaining conferences so as to insure the making of an agreement in the period again allotted for that purpose?"

It is significant that Lewis has dared to take such a strong stand despite the fact that the National War Labor Board has stated that "the issue now confronting the nation in this dispute is whether Mr. Lewis is above and beyond laws which apply to all citizens of the United States", despite the fact that the Senate has already approved the Connally Bill empowering the government to seize any essential plant or mine closed by labor dispute. Undoubtedly Lewis figures that government operation of the mines is physically impossible without the cooperation of the 500,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America. As a matter of fact, the government practically admitted as much when on May 3 at the time of the expiration of the first truce, Ickes granted Lewis the concession of a mandatory six-day week which automatically raised the weekly wages of the miners by roughly 30 per cent. The reduction of the price ceiling on certain consumers' goods through government subsidization, which further undermined the government's anti-inflation policy, was still another measure of appeasement to the miners.

Having thus already won the preliminary rounds from the government, Lewis is obviously confident of being able to win the entire bout. Hence his defiant attitude toward the government, completely indifferent to the scathing attacks of the press branding him as an obstructor of America's war efforts. Hence his adamant determination to get his $2 a day increase for his miners who are already receiving $7 a day.

The embarrassment which Lewis' defiance of the government is causing President Roosevelt can well be imagined. What a commentary it is on the war efforts of the United States that the coal industry, so vital to war production, threatens to be paralyzed under the very noses of Churchill and the others who have come to Washington to consult with the impotent American chief executive!

A Year Ago Today

May 21, 1942

Disclosing the lack of necessary tankers for transportation, President Roosevelt forecast that a much more drastic curtailment in the consumption of gasoline will be inevitable.

* * *

Strongly emphasizing the need for more planes in Australia, A. S. Drakeford, Minister for Air, declared that the slogan of Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs in London, should be "Planes, more planes and still more planes,"

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Odds in Lewis' Favor in Coal Feud

The zero-hour announcement of the extension of the coal dispute truce in the United States does not alleviate but only adds to Franklin D. Roosevelt's vexation. It serves only to prolong the period of uncertainty at the very time when the simultaneous onslaughts by powerful pressure groups are forcing the American President into a more and more desperate position.

The astute president of the United Mine Workers of America, John Lewis, again performed a clever feat when he elicited from the Government late Monday afternoon the "request" for an extension of the coal strike truce, which was scheduled to end at midnight of that day. His unhurried acquiescence later in the evening had on it an unmistakable stamp of the tremendous power and influence he holds over the half million miners within his organization as well as over many other millions of wage earners in the United States and Canada who look up to him for leadership.

By extending the truce until May 31—and that at the request by Roosevelt through the United States Coal Administrator Harold Ickes—John L. Lewis has not only thrown into discard the prestige of the War Labor Board but has gained a forceful whip-hand over the Government's labor policy. Once again, he places himself in a dominant position, the like of which no other private American citizen enjoys. Again he has risen to "tell the United States Government where to get off."

The question which Roosevelt faces in this issue, however, involves much more than a personal grudge fight between him and John L. Lewis. The issue is so complex that it reveals a different picture every time one shifts his point of view.

Seen from one angle, the contest is a three-cornered affair. Before the trouble came to the surface, the average miner had been earning seven dollars a day. A demand arose among the workers that the wartime increase in the cost of living entitled them to a raise of two dollars a day. Mine owners countered with the argument that the cost of living has not gone up beyond the miners' earnings. Both became adamant and a general strike threatened. Then, the Government, through the instrumentality of the War Labor Board, stepped in to apply the "Little Steel" formula in its attempt to arbitrate the dispute. A three-cornered deadlock was the result.

The central idea behind the "Little Steel Formula" is that every wage demand must be tested against its inflationary pressure. It was designed as an indispensable part of America's wartime economy. It placed a ceiling over all wage increase by restricting all raises to 15 per cent of what the workers had been getting in January of 1941. A two dollar raise for the miner would scrap Little Steel Formula from the present wartime wage setup, upon which the Government largely relies as the lid over the pent-up forces of inflation.

Beside the three-cornered deadlock, the issue is further complicated by the vehement struggles now going on among the various camps of organized labor in the United States. Behind the demand for the two dollar raise by the United Mine Workers was an incident last October which reveals the internal pressure of the labor groups themselves. In that month, the United Mine Workers decided to increase the union dues by 50 per cent. Grumblings were heard in many labor camps concerning the sharp rise. In January, no less than 14 mines were reported closed by strike because of the workers' dissatisfaction over the increase of their union dues. The dissenting members, however, were soon persuaded that the increase was necessary for the maintenance of the UMW coffers on as high a financial level as any other labor group in order to retain the high prestige for the United Mine Workers and their leader, John L. Lewis. A coalition was then effected to shift the burden from the workers themselves to the mine owners. Hence the demand for the two dollars raise of their daily wages.

Also involved in the issue is the question of the miners' yearly earnings. On this point, neutral sources quote the words of the American Economic Columnist, Leon Cherne, as saying: "One reason why the issue has been difficult to solve is that beneath them all was a problem which was brewing under the surface for years—the problem of guaranteeing workers their annual earnings. It is in this widely unnoticed implication of the conflict that the coal crisis may ultimately prove to have the most far-reaching impact. . . . The reason lies in the fact that during peace time, the average miner worked only 182 days a year. The two-dollar-a-day increase demanded would be a kind of an insurance against the days he will not be working when, as and if the demand for coal diminishes."

These factors, among many others, formed the background of the coal strike toward the end of last April when more than half a million miners followed the dictate of John Lewis. During the 15 day truce that began at midnight on May 2, several important elements were further added to the already complicated situation.

A six-day week arrangement was suggested by the Government as a compromise solution. It provided a six-hour day, six-day week, and the rate-and-a-half pay for the sixth day. The existing arrangement provides for a seven-hour day, five-day week, and the rate-and-a-half pay for extra hours of work in excess of 35 hours in any one week. The compromise plan envisaged a wage increase of about 60 cents a day. John Lewis sternly refused to take up the proposed compromise.

In the meanwhile, the so-called "Connally Bill" continued its journey from one committee room to another in the Congress. The bill seeks to authorize the President to direct his Secretary of Interior to seize and operate any mine or industrial plant when the President finds that its workers seriously endanger the Government's war efforts by going on a strike. The bill has already undergone several revisions at the hands of various committees. Many more changes are expected and observers hesitate to predict precisely in what form, if ever, it will reach the President's desk for his signature.

On the other hand, John L. Lewis coupled his reply of Monday evening to Harold Ickes with a stern notice that the United Mine Workers expected that the "Government will now, without further delay, instruct coal operators forthwith to engage in collective bargaining conferences, so as to insure making of an agreement in the period again allotted for that purpose." Thus, not only did John Lewis spurn the order by the War Labor Board to send the workers' representatives to its session for deliberations of the dispute but he also served his notice on the Government that he was determined to handle the matter in a manner he is most familiar with—collective bargaining.

On the same day, May 17, the New York Times found it timely to print an editorial remark which shed a revealing light on Roosevelt's position in this matter. "The Administration cannot hope," the editorial was reported by neutral sources to have declared, "to win the battle against inflation unless it does three things. It must frame a basic, well considered anti-inflation policy. To know whether that policy is or is not being put into effect, it must at all times keep informed on the actual statistical position of its affairs, the incidence of its policies on different income groups. Finally, it must show the political courage through its basic policy regardless of the howls of particular pressure groups. Unfortunately, it is not yet clear that the Administration has a basic philosophy for combatting inflation, or that it has troubled to find out and make clear the actual state of affairs, or that it has the courage to battle for an impartial program against the political demands of special interest groups."

This ineptitude is the basic element that chiefly contributed to Roosevelt's difficulty in dealing with John Lewis. The extension of the truce marks the end of the second round of the current fracas. By the time the bell again summons the two men to the center of the ring on May 31, Roosevelt's bag of tricks will have undergone a thorough search for any and all possible means that might help him out of his dire strait. He may try to shift the unpleasant responsibility to Congress by having more teeth in the pending Connally Bill. He may again resort to his time-worn obscurantism by offering false promises to the disputants. He may try to sneak out of the domestic trouble by going into a theatrical venture abroad. As likely as not, he will try all of these and many more. But, be it what it may, a trick will remain to be a trick, and the New York Times will continue to deplore its lack of moral suasion. The time-honored dictum by Abraham Lincoln that "you can't fool all of the people all the time" will prove itself admirably in this case. It only remains to be seen how deftly John L. Lewis will counter his adversary's desperate moves.

BRITAIN SPEEDS DOWN ROAD TO DESTRUCTION

Is Mere Back-Number Today, With No Vigor or Freshness

By TOSHIKI IMAI
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part IV

It is undeniable that the disarmament agreement concluded after the War had an eye on Japan. Japan's rapid advanc since the Meiji Restoration caused Europe and America to sit up and take notice. Her participation in the War went a long way toward the victory of the Allies. All the same, it instilled dread in the Anglo-American faction, which sought to curb Japan by putting restrictions on her armament. This Japanophobia is another illustration of Britain's weakening.

Also noteworthy is the British attitude toward the oppressed races. The racial self-determination principle was a convenient tool for Britain in overthrowing Germany, Austria, etc. But the joke of it all was that Britain, being the ruler of the largest number of alien races, stood to suffer most from the application of the Wilsonian doctrine. Every one knows that Britain drove India to the forefront of the War on a promise of post-war independence and scrapped that promise after the war. Elsewhere, however, she was forced to give in. Powerless to suppress the surging Sinn Fein movement, Britain recognized the independence of Eire in 1922, till when she had been steadfastly refusing to allow even a small-scale autonomy. Succumbing to the anti-British movements, she granted independence, though only nominal, to Egypt in 1922. These concessions, while undoubtedly based on shrewd calculation, were made under compulsion, another testimony to Britain's weakening.

Like the Holy Alliance, the Versailles structure did not hold out longer than a dozen years or so. Japan's notice of withdrawal from the League in February, 1933, marked the beginning of the end of that structure. In October of the same year, Germany, having perfected the new regime headed by Herr Hitler, followed Japan's suit in serving notice of withdrawal from the "peace" machinery at Geneva. Fast and spectacular were her subsequent coups for the breaking up of the shackles binding her. Winning an almost unanimous vote in the Saar plebiscite in January, 1935, she regained that territory. In March of the same year, she declared the rearming of Germany and tore asunder the Treaty of Versailles. Completing the arming of Rhineland, she removed all the humiliations that had been imposed on her as the vanquished nation.

Then followed her annexation of Austria in March, 1938, of Sudeten in September of the same year, and of Czechoslovakia in the following year. Then Italy threw her lot in with the anti-status quo camp, and rapprochement among Japan, Germany and Italy culminated in the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance for the common aim of crushing the Anglo-Saxon order.

For a long time Britain was noted for her diplomatic skill. Palmerstone and Disraeli would often dumbfound the world by unfathomable stratagem in international bargaining. The purchase of the controlling interests in the Suez Canal to the utter discomfiture of France, for instance, was a dexterous stroke. Her victory in the last War was won by diplomacy, rather than by military strength.

What a falling-off in British diplomacy after the War. In a word, she has been an all-time "also ran." When Germany by her resourceful diplomacy attained her objective in Austria, Sudeten, Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc., Britain was almost at a loss what move to make. Especially at the Munich Conference and at the time of the conclusion of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, Britain cut a sorry figure. In all similar instances in the past, she would invariably prevail over her opponents and put through her claims. Back in 1878, Disraeli came home in triumph from the Berlin Congress where he successfully performed his mission of forcing down the Russian delegate, Gorchakov, and brought back "peace and glory" for his country. Sixty years later, the British people accorded a rousing ovation to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain as the guardian of peace when he came back home defeated at the Munich Conference. What a change!

Britain lost freshness and vigor with the coming of the current century. She is a mere back-number today.

(End)

Readers in Council

A Peace Dove With Talons

To the Editor:

One of the commonplaces of Anglo-American propaganda is the supposed immense respect that England and America show for the absolute independence and inviolability of every nation, however small. The entire disregard of the United States for the inviolability of Central American and Caribbean nations, of Mexico, and of Colombia, is too well known to be expatiated on here; but let us turn our attention to England, and look at her dealings with Greece during the last war.

In the course of that war, England over and over again fell a prey to those ludicrous and tragical fits of prejudice which sometimes afflict the public. Prejudice unreasoning and unreflecting, resting on nothing more substantial than empty rumor and ignorant conjecture—"the baseless fabric of a vision"—but developed like toadstools in an unhealthy atmosphere of apprehensions and official secretiveness. One conspicuous object of such senseless prejudice was the then Lord Chancellor, the lawyer-philosopher Haldane. Haldane had been Minister of War, and it was to him and him alone that it was due that Great Britain, faced the outbreak of war in 1914 with something like an effective military organization. But he had once said—speaking as a philosopher—"Germany is my spiritual home." Therefore he was hounded out of the Government, and the Cabinet lost its best brain.

Such "whispering campaigns" were, indeed, no new thing in England. Long ago, at the time of the Crimean War of 1854, the most absurd insinuations were made against the Prince Consort: "It was even rumored that he had been impeached of treason and committed to the Tower!"

(See LETTERS OF Q. VICTORIA III. p.3 NOTE & pp.8,9) The origin of those attacks was "vague and uncertain" according to the then Prime Minister—but they worked damage which was far from negligible.

Just such another "whispering campaign"—only it spoke in a much louder tone than "whispers"—was waged in England against the King of Greece. The only basis for it was that his consort, Queen Sophia, was the sister of the German Emperor. It is well known that the Emperor's temperament led him to expect a certain submissiveness from his brothers and sisters. There was no reason to suppose that Constantine and Sophia were actuated by anything but a strong dislike to being dictated to in the affairs of their own Kingdom. But that very determination to preserve a perfect neutrality condemned them in the eyes of France and England. Neutrality was an abomination to the publicists of those countries. If you were not wholeheartedly on their side, you might just as well be on the side of Germany.

Sweden, Spain, Holland, Norway—all came under allied displeasure. So the King of Greece, having married the German Emperor's sister, and being firmly determined to be neutral, became in the sight of the English, no better than a German sympathizer and a covert German accomplice. Accusations were levelled at Greece as having permitted the use of her island harbors as German submarine bases, and without proof of any kind, the British Government determined to do what it dare not do in South Ireland today, namely, to send its armed forces into Greek territory and take its own forcible measures to see that no such submarine use was made of it.

We should certainly have had the proof produced long before this if any such departure from neutrality had really been made by Greece. The Allies did not care about evidence, nor wait for it. Nor did they take the proper course of producing their evidence, and asking Greece to adopt more effective measures to remedy any proved irregularity. Nor did they take the honorable course of openly going to war with the Greek kingdom. They preferred to act on suspicion and surmise, and to violate the sacred territory of a friendly Power. They struck a blow at the very corner-stone of International Law: and they cannot be astonished if that law has been shaken to its foundations and seems to be giving way to a new system of world order.

It is an ungrateful task to note the steps in their burglarious actions. In the spring of 1916 the British fleet occupied Sudas Bay in Crete as an anti-submarine base, blandly observing that "no territorial acquisition was intended." Some sort of "acquisition" directly affecting territory was evidently claimed: a sort of servitude to use neutral territory for belligerent work!

But worse was to follow. On September 1, an Allied squadron went to the Piraeus and seized the government establishments there, as well as the wireless installations in the Hellenic fleet, and on October 11, the Greek fleet was seized, and also the Piraeus-Larissa railway: which was much as if the control of the Yokohama-Aomori railway had been demanded here. Landing parties truculently went to Athens, and on November 7, the Greek arsenal at Salamis was seized. The next step was to demand the delivery of ten mountain batteries, and on December 1, the Greeks, driven to desperation, shelled the invaders out of the Zappeion, with the result that they all re-embarked on the 4th, and resorted to a blockade. Finally the King quitted the country in June, 1917, on the demand of the Allies, and his second son assumed the functions of regality in his stead.

England has never been scrupulous about seizing her friend's fleets. Her attacks on the Danish fleet in 1801 and 1807 are well known, and the late Sir F. Maurice ("Declarations of War") has shown conclusively how hollow are the excuses which have advanced for that violent act of Canning's. Less well known is the fact that in the same decade, England sent Admiral Sir John Duckworth to demand the surrender of the Turkish fleet—Turkey having (as was her undoubted right) closed the Dardanelles to England's Russian ally. Unfortunately Sir John Duckworth had no success at all. Like Churchill's armament a century later, he found the Turks too much for him, and was much praised for succeeding in getting away. ("The Royal Navy", by Wilkinson and Swinburne).

It is curious to read of the blundering way in which the Allies drifted into intervention in Greece. Venizelos (the favorite friend of D. L. George), when Prime Minister, invited them in 1915 to occupy Salonica—but with Cretan craft he insisted on complete secrecy for the invitation. When he was forced out of office, everybody was left hanging in a false position. The Allies had been invited to Salonica—but they dared not say so. Greece and her King looked as though they had failed to resent an insulting invasion;—but their Prime Minister had been responsible for it: Venizelos had invited the Allies—and had run away from the consequences. Once at Salonica, the Allies became by gradual degrees more firmly rooted on Greek soil. They had not much wanted to go there: it meant a dissipation of effort. But once there, they secured the control of the ports and the policing powers of the whole kingdom, seized the fleet and expelled the King: a step which did a great deal to diminish the respect for monarchy in Europe.

Another sample of regard for the inviolability of independent territory is to be formed in the case of Tibet, the successive British assaults on which country are so capably dealt with in the series of articles now appearing in your columns. Persia and Afghanistan have again and again been subjected to similar unprovoked attacks. Thai is really the only Asiatic realm which has never until now been the object of such aggressions: though Lord Rosebery flatly declined in 1893 to stir a finger to save it from the French.

Your correspondents have on various occasions noted the aggressive actions of the English in Malaya, Manipur, Burma and elsewhere in the East. A good deal could also be said concerning the acquisition of Ceylon; and the same sort of thing occurred in Zanzibar.

A reference to Vol. 81 of the British State Papers will show that in 1888 the British Government found considerable discontent and disorder prevailing in the continental dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose headquarters was situated in the island of that name. Their agent pressed the Sultan to impose a blockade on the mainland, as though it were in insurrection against him—whereas the truth was that the population resented the imposed rule of the British East Africa Company.

But since the Sultan was in entire sympathy with the mainland agitators, to persuade him to blockade them was no easy matter. He pointedly told the British Agent that—"The causes of these . . . disturbances are, as we wrote to you before, the removal of our flags, insults to mosques, and such an unusual administration of the company over the people as they never had from us. . . . We use courtesy in governing our people, and not force. If people become refractory through oppression from our officials, we can keep them in order. We wrote to you before that, by the help of God, we could pacify these disturbances without men-of-war, but you did not agree with us. As to [the import of] warlike material, it does not come from any but your own countries. You can stop your subjects from selling such things. . . ."

But the nation which arrogates to itself the title "peace-loving" would not listen to these pacific counsels, and obliged its obedient Sultan to authorize a forcible "blockade" of his liege subjects!

P.S.C.

May 19

The Front Line Wins
When the Home Front
Endures

Nippon Times
Evening

Home, Office, Workshop—
Battlefields All, for
Victory

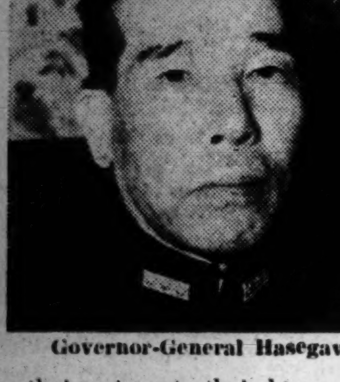
No. 15,858 TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

HIS MAJESTY HEARS REPORT ON TAIWAN

Governor-General Hasegawa Overwhelmed By Gracious Imperial Interest Evidenced At Palace Audience Yesterday Afternoon

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an audience to Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, yesterday at 1:30 p.m., when Admiral Hasegawa respectfully submitted a report on the present conditions in the area. After responding to Imperial interrogations, Governor-General Admiral Hasegawa respectfully retired from His Imperial Majesty's presence at 2:20 p.m.

Governor-General Admiral Hasegawa, profoundly grateful for the Imperial Consideration, respectfully gave out the following statement on his return from the Imperial Palace.


Governor-General Hasegawa

"On submitting a report to His Imperial Majesty on conditions in wartime Taiwan at the audience graciously granted me today, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to inquire after those who have finished training at the special army volunteer training institutes, the condition of Taiwanese returning to their native districts after service on the front lines, and as to how the youths of the Takasago tribe were faring since their return to their homes.

"I respectfully assured His Imperial Majesty that excellent records were [illegible] made by those finishing the volunteer training courses, and that Taiwanese ex-service men and Takasago youths, profoundly impressed by the glory of their services to the nation, are serving as models for the people in their respective districts and taking the lead in doing their part in service-to-the-nation behind the guns. The people in the various districts are sharing the honor with those who have seen war service and are heartily doing their utmost.

"I am profoundly awed and greatly moved by the Imperial Consideration benignly manifested toward the 6,000,000 inhabitants of Taiwan at all times. Giving greater consideration to the beneficial leadership of the people of Taiwan, we are fully prepared to advance for the realization of the mission that has been assigned the area for consummation of the War of Greater East Asia."

Press Comments

Friday, May 21

MAINICHI—American Barbarity; Anglo-U.S. Diplomatic War
ASAHI—Churchill's Timid Speech

American Barbarity

MAINICHI—We had long since suspected that the so-called humanitarianism of the United States and Britain were mere thin veneer to conceal the inherent barbarism of their natures. Pitted against us in war they are demonstrating that we were not wrong in our premonitions. Their acts of pointless atrocity since the outbreak of war are innumerable, but their bombardment and bombing of our hospital ships are particular inexcusable.

According to the Imperial Headquarters communique of May 19, the enemy, within only four months attacked seven Japanese hospital ships nine times, three of which suffered damage and casualties among the inmates. Another report, received subsequently on May 20, says that the hospital ship Arabia Maru which had been attacked by the British some time ago was again attacked in the South Pacific, this time by an American bomber.

Over the previous acts of brutality the Imperial Government had lodged a protest through a neutral channel, so that the enemy is well aware of what it had done. And now this fresh atrocity is committed. The international laws governing warfare were formulated in accordance with Anglo-American proposals. We have adhered to them in all sincerity. They cannot plead that they do not know the very laws they formulated. We do not like to counter atrocity with atrocity but against their continued acts of barbarism we must consider.

Anglo-U.S. Diplomatic War

MAINICHI—The Washington conference of anti-Axis nations met on May 11 as soon as Churchill arrived, and 10 days have gone by, but nothing definite seems to have been decided as yet. Watching the conference proceedings we receive the impression that true cordiality is lacking in relations between the United States and Britain, and that Churchill's favorite allusion of blood being thicker than water has a strainring in it.

It is said that the aim of the conference is to decide whether the Europe first and Japan second policy is to be changed or not. It is all the same to us which way they could decide, but what of the internal conditions of the anti-Axis camp it is betraying in the course of the conference?

The United States Government has had the New York Times argue in favor of the right about face from the very outset of the conference and now it is having Senator Chandler, one of Roosevelt's henchmen in Congress, advocate a policy of Pacific offensive. The Administration's objective is to create a strong public opinion in America so as to influence the course of the conference. This is one of the diplomatic stocks in trade of a country at a conference, bargaining for the best cut. It is not a procedure befitting a nation in consultation with an ally to plan the future of a war!

Public opinion in Britain is quite reticent, anxious not to cause unnecessary friction, partly because it is in a subordinate position to the United States, but it is no doubt inwardly resenting the American maneuvers at Washington. Yet the British do not fall behind Americans in egocentricity. Silent as they now are, should it be found that the conference is turning against them, they are not likely to permit the Americans to walk away with the whole show. The trans-Atlantic controversy witnessed last year will no doubt again develop in that case and the selfishness of the other will be the main theme of the mud-slinging.

The point is that the United States and Britain are not allies in the true sense of the word but are rivals, rather, each seeking to preserve and aggrandize itself at the expense of the other, and the proceedings of the Washington conference are more and more betraying this fact.

Churchill's Timid Speech

ASAHI—Although the United States and Britain are shouting themselves hoarse claiming the Tunisian campaign to be the first step in a successful offensive of the anti-Axis camp this year and, therefore, marks a turning-point in the World War, it is amusing to find that this turning-point is proving to be a source of serious strategic confusion in the anti-Axis camp.

What the enemy has found after the Tunisian "victory" is a powerfully-fortified Europe, bitter criticisms at home over the manner in which it is conducting the war in the Pacific and the breakdown in the anti-Japanese offensive signified by the "Arakan tragedy."

The sharp rivalry between the Europe first and Pacific first factions at the Washington conference now in session is eloquent testimony to the fact that the United States and Britain are hesitating in the face of the reaction that has sent in following the Tunisian "victory."

Reflecting these circumstances, Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his address to the two-House meeting of the American Congress on May 19 expressed his fear of the war being prolonged and thus giving rise to complications. This is only what was to have been expected.

There was no doubt whatever that the North African campaign presupposed a subsequent offensive on the European continent and the efforts of the anti-Axis forces for the past year and a half had been

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY LOSES 28 AIRCRAFT DURING RAIDS

Luftwaffe Blasts Oran Port Facilities --London, Dover Hit

Domei

BERLIN, May 20.—Air activities on the European fronts were announced by the German High Command today as follows:

In Sicily and Sardinia, German air forces, in cooperation with Italian bomber unts, shot down 14 enemy planes.

German bomber planes raided the port of Oran Wednesday night and set fire to harbor facilities.

Wednesday noon, American bombers flew over the northern part of Germany and dropped bombs from a high altitude, causing considerable damages. At Flensburg the damages were especially great. German fighter planes and navy wide-angle guns shot down 14 four-motored bombers.

German air units bombed London and Dover Wednesday night with loss of only one plane.

In the period from May 11 to 20, anti-aircraft guns of the German light naval fleet shot down 13 enemy planes.

London Fears Raids

Domei

LISBON, May 19.—Due to the recent continuous bombing of London by German planes, the Daily Mail today said that the great air raid of London that took place in 1940 might be again repeated.

The German air raids on England have recently become particularly active and conducted on a very large scale and according to London reports, London has been continuously bombed every night during the last four days. The air-raid alarm was sounded at midnight for the second time tonight.

Two Ships Sunk

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, May 20.—Italian air forces since yesterday commenced a series of attacks on British and

(Continued on Page 2)

MEMORIAL RITES HONOR NAGASAKI MARU SKIPPER

Many Notables Attend 1st Anniversary for Suga

Commemoration rites on the first anniversary of the death of Genzaburo Suga, captain of the Nagasaki Maru who keenly felt the responsibility for the catastrophe that occurred when his vessel accidentally contacted a mine and took his own life, were held Thursday at the Higher Mercantile Marine School at Etchu Island, in Fukagawa-ku.

The solemn rites for the late sea-captain who displayed the true seaman spirit, was held under the chairmanship of Shinzo Mihashi of the Mitsubishi interests and officiated by Priest Mashima of the Fukagawa Tomioka Hachiman Shrine, in the presence of War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Associamiral Shigetaro Shimada, Communi-Takio Izawa, Director-General of the Marine Affairs Board Vice-Admiral Masukichi Matsuki, and other dignitaries who attended the ceremonies to pay their respects to the late captain of the Nagasaki Maru.

Captain Suga has won the admiration of the Japanese people as a true protector of Japan's maritime welfare.

Tojo Sees Cabinet Men

Various questions regarding strengthening of the nation's war efforts were discussed at the regular conference of Cabinet Ministers and Cabinet advisors held on Thursday afternoon at the Prime Minister's official residence.

The meeting was attended by, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, all Ministers and all advisors except Chuji Suzuki.

To Fete Navy Day

Prior to Navy Day, a special outdoor exhibition displaying posters and photographs all showing the invincible strength of the Imperial Navy is to be conducted in the vacant ground next to the Matsuzakaya Department Store Ginza, starting from Friday.

FLASH!

U.S. Flood Seen Unabated; War Factories Close Down

Domei

BUENOS AIRES May 20.—The disastrous overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries continues unabated, inundating a vast area of over 2,000,000 acres in the central states of Indiana, Illinois, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas, according to New York dispatches reaching here today.

A large number of military factories have been forced to suspend operation. The number of homeless in Indiana and Illinois are estimated to top 22,000. Communications between the eastern states and Indiana district have been completely severed.

In some places detachments of the army have been dispatched to assist the state militia in frantic efforts to stem the flood. Levees are crumbling before the fury of the onrushing waters everywhere, and at St. Louis the murky, swirling water has overflowed into the city. At Indianapolis, breaches in the levee have appeared at two places and 3,000 inhabitants have fled to safer locations.

CHINA COUNCIL PASSES 3 BILLS

Commercial Control, Rural Peace, Issue on Concessions Decided

Domei

NANKING, May 20.—The Supreme National Defense Council of the National Government of China, at its meeting held here this morning, passed measures relating to the Rural Peace Commission, All-China Commercial Control Association and appointments to handle details relating to the French Concessions which were recently retroceded to China.

The measures passed by the Council are as follows:

1. The Rural Peace Commission was liquidated and the administrations in the model peace zones will be transferred to the Executive Yuan.

2. The All-China Commercial Control Association will be placed under the direct supervision of the Executive Yuan.

3. Ambassador Wu Sung-kao was appointed member of the committee for handling details relating to the recovery of the exclusive French concessions in Tientsin, Ambassador Wu Kai-sheng as member of the Hankow French Concession Committee and Governor Chen Yao-tsu of Kwangtung Province as member of the Canton Committee.

To Facilitate Trade

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 20.—The Materials Control Deliberation Committee, at its sixth executive meeting held at the Central Reserve Bank here this afternoon, decided to put into effect the smooth regulation of trade between Central China and South China, and between Central China and North China as well as Mengchiang, for the year 1943-44.

At the meeting, which was attended by Japanese and Chinese members concerned, it was also decided to shift matters regarding the establishment of endowment and clerical fees for the All-China Commercial Control General Association to the Control Deliberation Committee for consideration.

In addition, it was resolved to deliberate on the subject concerning the affiliation of a third-country member into the local system of the All-China Commercial Control General Association after the completion of such a system.

Meanwhile, plans for the establishment of associations of important industries such as cotton, hemp, wool and leather, are being pushed.

It is expected that such organizations will be established within a month.

Britain Finances Rebels

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 20.—In an answer to the question of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, stated in the House of Commons that the rebel French forces, fighting on the side of the British, would be financed by British means.

This official statement in the opinion of Berlin political circles confirms the realization that the Frenchmen, fighting on the enemy side, represent nothing but a British foreign legion which has no claim whatsoever to the robbed French gold, proving also that the emigrants in London absolutely depended upon their London bosses.

CHIANG ISSUES NEW ARMY LAW

Orders Commanders To Punish Deserters With Death Penalty

Domei

NANKING, May 20.—In view of the increasing number of deserters among the ranks of the Chungking army, the Supreme War Council of the Chungking regime recently issued instructions to the commander-in-chiefs of the various war zones ordering the strict enforcement of military discipline and heavy punishment for deserters, according to information reaching here from Chungking.

Notices were also given to the commander-in-chiefs that in accordance with a decree promulgated by the Chungking regime in May, the provisions of Article 10 of the existing military regulations will be applied also to deserters from the Peace Preservations Corps and other similar corps of the provincial Governments in a similar manner as in the case of deserters from the regular army, it was further reported.

The dispatches further added that in its meeting of May 17, the Legislative Yuan of the Chungking regime passed a bill, recommended by the Supreme War Council, for the revision of the law concerning Punishment for Obstruction of Military Service.

This revised law prohibits the use of substitutes in military service, a practice very commonly resorted to by the wealthy and proletarian classes. Not only the party evading military service but also the other party undertaking military service by substitution will be given death penalties or life imprisonment under this law.

It is further provided that anyone absent without leave from his company, irrespective of whether it is on the front or on rear lines, shall be regarded as a deserter and sentenced to death or life imprisonment. Anyone who has shielded such a person shall be charged with the crime of protecting deserters, according to the revised law.

France, China Sign Pact

Domei

VICHY, May 20.—The French Government officially announced today that an agreement concerning the retrocession of French Concessions at Tientsin, Hankow and Canton was signed between the French Government and the National Government of China on May 17 and will become effective on June 5.

U.S. Relinquishes 'Rights' in China

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 20.—United States Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and Chungking Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, signed the agreement for abolishing extraterritoriality in China today. The empty promise to cancel extraterritoriality was made by the United States to Chungking for the purpose of winning the favor of the Chiang regime, but the signing of the agreement is utterly meaningless.

ENEMY LEADERS OPEN MEETING ON PACIFIC WAR

Situation Studied At Washington-- Soong Is Doubtful

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 20.—President Franklin Roosevelt suddenly called the Pacific Military Conference today, and for one hour and a half beginning at noon, the entire Pacific Front situation was thoroughly discussed, it is reported from Washington.

At the Conference were present Prime Minister Winston Churchill, British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax, Canadian Prime Minister William L. MacKenzie King, Canadian Minister Leighton McCarthy, Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, and also representatives of Australia and New Zealand.

"We thoroughly covered the entire Pacific situation," remarked Canadian Minister McCarthy, after the conclusion of the conference.

"We can be optimistic on the whole," said the New Zealand Minister.

When Minister Soong was questioned as to whether the Pacific war situation was more hopeful as a result of Churchill's speech, he replied: "I wish I could say yes, but . . ." and went away without completing his sentence.

After the conclusion of the Pacific Military Conference, Churchill conferred separately with representatives of British Dominions and the three British military leaders.

Leave for Conference

Canadian National Defense Minister Colonel James L. Ralston hurriedly left Ottawa for Washington accompanied by three army officers, to attend the Washington Conference, it is reported from Ottawa.

SHONAN INDIANS PUBLISH NEWSPAPER, AZAD HIND

Issued by Independence League in 4 Languages

Domei

SHONAN, May 20.—The first edition of the "Azad Hind," which will be the official organ of the India Independence League, was issued today for the 750,000 Indians residing in Malai.

The journal is divided into four sections featuring articles written in Malaian, Hindustani, Tamil and English.

A weekly paper, "The Young Indian," also began publication today by the Youth Department of the Independence League for the younger generation of Indian residents.

U.S. Suffers Large Toll In Death of Factory Hands

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 20.—The dead and injured caused by accidents to workers in factories in the United States in 1942 reached 40 times the casualties caused to the United States Army since the beginning of the present war, declared the president of the United States Steel Corporation, according to New York reports.

He further said that such a large number of accidents was caused due to numerous unskilled workers not being accustomed to the operation of complicated machinery.

U.S. to Build Planes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 19.—The Pan-American Airways since a year ago has been planning the construction of giant passenger planes, announced Juan Tripp, President of the Company, according to reports from New York.

"We will build 50 large Clippers that will be able to carry 153 passengers from New York to London," he said, "and we also propose to use the same type of planes for service to Australia and China in the future."

Exchanging Wounded Soldiers

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 20.—The exchange of sick and wounded soldiers, and nurses will take place between Italy and Britain at Smyrna, in the western section of Turkey, on May 28. The total number of persons to be exchanged is believed to be about 10,000.

Japanese Bombers Blast Guadalcanal, New Guinea Areas

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—Japanese Air Units bombed American positions in the Guadalcanal area on Tuesday night, but no reports have been received respecting the damages caused, the Southwestern Pacific anti-Axis Headquarters announced today, according to Melbourne reports.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 20.—The United States Navy Department announced that Japanese Air Units bombed Oro Bay, New Guinea, yesterday, it is reported from Washington.

MOLOTOV SEES ENVOY DAVIES

Litvinov Hurrying Home With Report On U.S. Situation

Domei

MOSCOW, May 20.—President Roosevelt's special envoy Joseph E. Davies, accompanied by United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, called on Foreign Commissar Molotov today. It is reported that Davies will meet Premier Stalin to deliver President Roosevelt's letter tomorrow.

Previous to the conference with the Foreign Commissar, Envoy Davies told the press:

"I have come to Moscow as only a messenger, and I am not familiar with the contents of President Roosevelt's letter to Premier Stalin. However, I hope to return to Washington with a reply."

Litvinov for Moscow

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 20.—Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Maxim Litvinov, reached Teheran by air from Cairo yesterday, on his way to Moscow, it is reported from Teheran.

He will immediately depart for the Soviet Union in order to report to Premier Josef Stalin on the American situation, before Joseph E. Davies, President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy confers with the Soviet Premier, it is reported.

Soviet Attitude Vital

Mainichi

BERLIN, May 19.—With the arrival of Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Soviet Union at Moscow, complicated reports concerning the Washington conference have been silenced for the present, and it seems that attention is now centered on the movements of Envoy Davies.

Under the present situation in Europe and East Asia, the attitude of the Soviet Union has become particularly important. Whatever Winston Chuchill and Franklin Roosevelt might decide at Washington, it will be meaningless unless approved by Premier Josef Stalin.

"The United States intends to demand of the Soviet Union air bases

(Continued on Page 3)

New Compromise Plan Prepared for India

Mainichi

SHANGHAI, May 20.—The British Government is preparing a new compromise plan for India due to the increased agitation for independence stimulated by the defeat of the British forces in the Arakan campaign.

The New Delhi correspondent of the News Chronicle reported that the British Government is contemplating the cancellation of judgment given to numerous independenee leaders in India, or their re-trial, and that already several persons who were not yet given their sentences were released.

Reich Guns Improved

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 20.—Concerning the destruction of 10,000 enemy planes by the anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe since the beginning of the war, it is stated that these successes are particularly due to the considerable improvement of arms especially the heaviest guns that can be used against airplanes today.

The employment of a new type of quadruple anti-aircraft guns proves to be very effective as well as the large-scale improvement of the measuring instruments.

SOVIETS CHILLY TO TALK IN U.S. BY CHURCHILL

Four-Way Conference Totally Ignored-- British Dissatisfied

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 20.—Both the Soviet Government and people are according a very cold reception to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech made before the American Congress on Wednesday.

Just as no freshness was seen in his speech with regard to future anti-Axis strategy, to the great disappointment of the Anglo-American allies, Churchill dwelt very briefly on the Soviet problem, simply saying: "The United States and Britain should make efforts to lighten the Soviets' burden."

Especially interesting is the fact that Churchill's wishful thinking of shortly convening a conference between Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek, which he apparently expressed with a deep diplomatic meaning, is completely ignored in Moscow. As a matter of fact, Thursday's program of the Moscow broadcast included only the simple summary of the speech without touching on the suggested interview with stalin. Neither did the Soviet newspapers give prominence to Churchill's speech. They were totally silent on the rumored four-nation conference.

Britishers Disappointed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 20.—The British people are reportedly disappointed over Prime Minister Churchill's speech delivered before the American Congress because of its emptiness, according to a London telegram received here.

London political circles admit that Churchill's speech was practically nothing but mere explanations. They point out that Churchill chiefly attempted to appease the American advocates of the "Pacific-First" principle who are rapidly gaining power of late. Churchill declared: "When the time comes, Britain will not fail to assist the United States in her prosecution of war against Japan." However, it is considered highly problematical whether this kind of promise will satisfy American public sentiment.

Politically speaking, Churchill's speech is also interpreted as extremely negative. The fact that Churchill did not say much about the

(Continued on Page 2)

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE FIGHTING FOR VICTORY

Mobilizing Entire Power, Says Schmidt

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 20.—"If there can be talk of any southeastern European problem then one must consider it from the point that the southeastern European nations are making the most strenuous efforts to mobilize their entire power for the needs of this war," stated the chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office, Dr. Paul Schmidt.

He emphasized in this connection that all the other problems between the various southeastern European States were of secondary importance only as compared with the willingness of these States to make the highest sacrifices for the common victory.

The fact that the Polish-Soviet conflict had not failed to make an impression on these southeastern European States was also stressed by Dr. Schmidt.

"These nations," he declared "had realized how radical and unscrupulous Soviet Russia was pursuing her aims with regard to European territories and they further realized what they had to expect from the so-called 'British 'assistance.'"

34,895 Indians Imprisoned

Domei

LISBON, May 20.—The number of Indians imprisoned in India totaled 34,895 and those detained numbered 11,623 on March 15 of this year, Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery announced in the House of Commons today. However, these figures do not include those imprisoned or detained in the northwestern frontier provinces, according to reports from London.

CHIANG OFFICER FLAYS U.S. RAID

General Yu Lodges Protest on Blind Bombing of Canton

Domei

NANKING, May 20.—Protesting the blind bombing of Canton by the United States army air force in China on May 9, which resulted in the killing and injuring of a large number of innocent victims, General Yu Han-mou, Commander of the Chungking 7th War Zone, has lodged a strong complaint with the Supreme National Defense Council of the Chungking regime, according to information reaching here.

General Yu and such Chungking leaders as General Chen Chi-tang, General Wu Tieh-cheng and Lin Yun-kan, on receipt of a detailed report from General Li Han-huen, Chairman of the puppet Kwangtung Provincial Government, on the indiscriminate bombing, made serious representations to the Supreme National Defense Council.

The puppet Kwangtung Provincial Government Council is also reported to have filed a protest with the Chungking authorities concerning the United States air force's blind bombing of Canton.

The United States army air force authorities, in view of these protests, apologetically said that their bombs missed the objectives as the American planes had to fly at a very high altitude to keep out of range of anti-aircraft gun fire, it was disclosed.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

concentrated on that goal. That public opinion in the United States should have suddenly swerved toward a Pacific first policy could not have but stricken Churchill with panic. It was for this reason that in his speech he explained his Europe first policy from various angles and expressed such timid sentiments in regard to the war outlook.

Since it would be fatal to a Britain which is bearing the brunt of the Axis attack in Europe to change its policy of Europe first, it is only natural that Churchill, as its war leader, should show such anxiety to uphold that policy, but there is reason to suppose that he was probably speaking also for President Roosevelt in an endeavor to influence public opinion in America against a Pacific first policy.

It is ironical, however, that the very unmistakable signs of fear of the armed might of Japan, dread of Chungking's isolation, Australia's dissatisfaction and absolute necessity of a counter-offensive against Japan, that the anti-Axis camp is betraying in its Pacific first doctrine, are unwittingly emphasizing the Europe first policy that the United States and Britain are seeking to maintain to the last. The big issue confronting them is how to find "margin of strenth" for an offensive on Japan while adhering to the Europe-First principle.

Churchill, in defending Britain from the American criticism that it is evading continued participation in the war with Japan, by saying that it has much interest in the Pacific war as the United States, was not merely making an idle retort but was expressing the British policy of conducting a simultaneous war on the European and Pacific front as much as possible. Japan is fully aware of this point and its awareness has manifested itself in the "Arakan tragedy" to start with.

At any rate, Churchill's speech can be summarized in his own words that as much as he recognizes the urgent necessity of a counter-offensive on Japan in the Pacific he is not yet prepared to give the order for attack, and that before a fortified Europe he is hesitating to push the landing operations for which the Tunisian campaign had been fought. It is a confession of the fact that the United States and Britain still have a long road to cover with night falling fast.

Doi Translates Odyssey

In celebration of the completion of the translated version of the Odyssey, an epic poem attributed to the Greek poet, Homer, by Rinkichi Doi, more commonly known by his pen-name, 'Bansui,' well-known poet and Professor Emeritus of the Second Higher School in Sendai, a dinner party was held in honor of Mr. Doi on Friday at the Tokyo Young Men's Christian Association.

The celebration party was sponsored by Count Yoshinori Futara, Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Dr. Takeshi Saito and others.

Pupils Getting Rubber Goods

To the great joy of school children, rubber goods of superior quality will be shortly put on sale as the Commerce and Industry Ministry recently brought in large quantities of crude rubber from the South to meet the great demand, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Warmth of Japanese Family Life Desired by Chinese Student Here

Pao Yao-fu Earnestly Writes That It Would Be Most Ideal Way to Gain Keen Insight Into Language, National Character of Japan

The conference on the question of students from the various regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, now studying in Japan, between the representatives of 23 schools in which these students are enrolled and the officials from the Education Ministry, has called forth many suggestions and opinions from interested quarters.

One ardently patriotic Chinese student, name undisclosed, in a letter addressed to the Head of the Professional School Section of the Education Ministry desires that the students be given an opportunity to task in the warmth of Japanese family life, so that they may truly understand Japan and her national spirit.

The Mainichi gives a few interesting and illuminating letters from students, giving expression to what they would ask of Japan and their ideals and hopes for the future of East Asia.

Pao Yao-fu, a third-year Chinese student at Hosei University, writes:

"Since the National Government of China entered the War of Greater East Asia, it has been advancing on a new path. Firm in our belief of sharing the common fate with Japan, the mission assigned to us, namely of studying in Japan, has taken on greater importance.

Language Said Vital

"The knowledge of language comes first in pushing the attainment of closer relations between Japan and China. Language is the means by which we are mutually able to convey our feelings. Also, for the acquirement of a true understanding of Japan, it behooves us to know the Japanese language, and through this, and this alone will we be able to know the real Japanese national spirit. However, the acquisition of the Japanese language presents a very difficult problem for us.

"As one means of assisting us to overcome this difficullty, the placing of students in a Japanese home would seem most ideal. In this manner we will be able to come in contact with Japanese customs and ideals, which ultimately will be conducive to our understanding of the national character of Japan. In the short period of our stay here we are sincere and earnest in our efforts to grasp the true Japanese spirit.

"Training drills would serve a good stead, as the Japanese military forces are ardently patriotic. New China needs the backing of a robust and virilent spirit, and for the fostering of this spirit trials and tribulations are necessary, too. The real understanding of Japan's strength embodied in the stoic perserverance of her people will engender real collaboration between the two countries.

"New China needs strong and manly youths, and those youths are now receiving their training in Japan."

Another Chinese student, enrolled in the science course of Tokyo Higher School, writes:

"At times the fervor for study that impelled us to seek education in Japan, receives a dash of cold water through preconceived ideas that have been erroneously implanted in our minds. Who can say that Japanese-Chinese friendship may not suffer as the result of such small causes?

"In this respect I would ask that the Japanese people give us their warm understanding and whole-hearted cooperation.

Mutual Efforts Stressed

"Real friendship lies in the congenial intermingling of the spirits of the youths of the two countries. To know the Japanese people thoroughly, it is necessary that we labor and struggle together in co-operative action. We must transcend racial differences and national boundaries and be mutually bound in the deepness of our emotions."

Ho Hsi-yun, a Chinese student at the Tokyo Women's Medical School, recounts her reaction as follows:

"The inadequacy of my knowledge of the Japanese language was what struck me most keenly when my enrollment at the school was permitted. However, my classmates were more than kind in lending me their notebooks and helping me out when I was in difficulty.

"The praiseworthy virtues of Japanese women were never brought home so vividly to me as then.

"Our country has declared war on America and Britain, and the time has come for us to emrge from the narrow confines of our own personal security and do our part for the future prosperity of Greater East Asia. The reconstruction of East Asia rests on our shoulders. We must firmly grasp the true Japanese spirit and take it back as a present to our homeland on our return."

Soviets Chilly To Talk in U.S. By Churchill

(Continued From Page 1)

Italian problem has also given dissatisfaction to the British public.

Washington Also Disappointed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 20.—Washington political circles appear to be greatly disappointed over the emptiness of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech before the American Congress, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Senator Albert B. Chandler, who is regarded as an ardent advocate of the Pacific-First principle, cleverly dodged the question, saying, "Unless I read the contents of his speech, I cannot make any comment." While Kenneth Whaley, Republican Senator from Nebraska frankly expressed his dissatisfaction, stating: "Churchill has utterly failed to answer the various problems that were brought out by Chandler.

Harold Knutson, Republican member of the Lower House from Minnesota, remarked: "His speech was fairly clever, but it was after all his excuse for delaying the establishment of the second front and prolonging assistance to Chungking. Churchill still seems to be thinking first of Britain's own national defense." Still another Senator declared: "Churchill said much about the Anglo-American resistances in east and west, but what is important are not the words but real actions."

Lack of Plans Seen

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 19.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech delivered before the American Congress on Wednesday has merely divulged that the Anglo-American Powers have no definite plan for successful prosecution of the present war, local observers believe.

Against Japan, Churchill declared that the Anglo-American air forces will launch large-scale raid offensives, but local observers opine that he went to the extreme in bluffing, thereby, contrary to his wishes, disclosing the Anglo-American camp's unpreparedness for really attempting any large-scale bombing attacks against Japan. As far as the East Asiatic war situation is concerned, Churchill's speech is seen only as empty intimidation to Japan and false words of consolation for General Chiang Kai-shek.

Churchill's emphasis on the so-called "Europe-First" principle is nothing but a gesture to the Soviet Union, and as regards his declaration of strengthening the Anglo-American air raids on the Italian mainland, it should be construed as having some political intentions behind it.

The announcement by Churchill of the much-rumored Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin-Chiang Kai-shek interview has somewhat attracted the attention of the world, but in view of the very cold and indifferent attitude Soviet Premier Josef Stalin maintains toward this proposed parley, the success of such a meeting is greatly doubted. Aside from this question, however, it is generally believed that unless the present Washington Conference develops into an Anglo-American-Soviet Conference, it can never achieve its objective.

At any rate, the present Anglo-American Conference in Washington has apparently shown to the world that it contains grave political issues other than military discussion, and this fact can be termed as one of the weaknesses of the anti-Axis camp. However, local observers point out that regardless of the real effect of their frequent conferences, the Axis Powers should maintain strict guard against the Anglo-American camp's frantic efforts to turn the tide of the war.

Enemy Loses 28 Aircraft During Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

American transports off Algiers and the battles are still being continued.

According to the Italian official announcement, Italian air units have already sunk two middle-sized enemy ships and damaged another.

Meanwhile the activity of Fascist airmen has been gradually extended for they have attacked Sfax and Jijeli as well as Oran and by these long distance raids, considerable results have been obtained.

Infernal Toys Dropped

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 20.—British air forces raided the naval base of Kiel on Tuesday dropping little bombs camouflaged as pencils, fountain pens, pocket lighters, dolls and other articles as they did recently in Rome and other Italian cities, and a large number of children were injured when they picked up these articles, which were filled with explosive powder.

COTTON GROWTH SEEN SUCCESS

5-Year Plan Shows Good Result in Bali And Lombok Areas

Domei

MACASSAR, May 19.—The possibility of an early and successful realization of the five-year cotton cultivation plan in the Lesser Sunda Islands has been assured by the favorable growth of cotton plants in Bali, Lombok and other islands, according to reports received by the authorities here.

The reports added that the whole-hearted cooperation between the hard working native farmers and their able village and county authorities is chiefly accountable for the favorable growth of the cotton plants in the islands.

In Bali Island, the cotton plants have made remarkable growth since the end of December of last year, when the first cotton seeds were sown. The cotton plants cultivated on the western coast of the island have already grown to measure one and a half meters in height, and the harvesting of cotton crop is expected to be completed by the end of May.

The cotton plants on Lombok Sumbawa and Flores Island reportedly have grown nearly as large as those on Bali Island.

The native farmers are sure that they will be able to increase their cotton production in the next season as they have gained much experience from the present cotton cultivation.

Molotov Sees Envoy Davies

(Continued from Page 1)

in Siberia," said the Washington correspondent of the Sunday Times, London.

The military expert for the Daily Telegraph wrote on the same topic as follows:

"To effectively carry out the war against Japan, it is the best plan for anti-Axis nations to possess air bases in Siberia and to attack Japan directly. But judging from the present attitude of the Soviets, this is a very difficult problem."

Concerning the attitude of the Soviet Union, neither Britain nor the United States has any firm confidence, and both are merely making idle speculations. It entirely depends on the attitude of the Soviet Union whether the Washington Conference will change the Casablanca formula, or how far the war against Japan will be intensified. Thus, the movement of Envoy Davies at Moscow becomes very important.

German Trains in Turkey

ANKARA.—Fifteen locomotives and 500 railway carriages are expected to arrive shortly from Germany, it was revealed here. German omnibuses will also soon appear on Ankara roads.

Historic Castle Presented

BERLIN.—The historic Castle of Altenburg, in Thuringia, which contains a unique collection of playing cards, has been presented to the town of Altenburg by Duke Ernest of Saxe-Altenburg.

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Army Corps Composed of Russians Set for Duty, Germany Announces

Volunteer Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Cossacks, Tartars Detailed to Anti-Bolshevik Front, Peace Maintenance Work Behind the Lines

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 19.—The new army corps, composed of Russians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Cossacks and Tartars, have been completely equipped and trained, it was announced by the German authorities yesterday.

It was also revealed that since the end of last year, the German army authorities had begun to form "Russian National Volunteer Corps" in earnest, according to the experiences gained in the two years of fighting against the Soviets.

The first step taken was the organization of an "anti-Bolshevik corps" with Russian volunteers from the eastern occupied areas, those selected from among war prisoners, and White Russian residents in Berlin, and other parts of Germany.

The newly-formed Russian corps will be detailed to the maintenance of peace and order behind the front lines.

At first, Germany adopted a policy of not asking the cooperation of Russians, but it is notable that the German authorities have changed this policy and are now trying to utilize the various races of the Soviet Union for the anti-Bolshevik front. This means a fundamental change in Germany's attitude toward the eastern occupied area.

The strength of the newly-organized Russian corps has not been disclosed, but it is reported to range between 300,000 and 700,000 troops.

German Advance Facilitated

The Soviet attacks against the German forces, made with the object of dislodging them from the Kuban bridgehead sector, have merely facilitated an advance of the German army at Krymskaya. The Soviets were repulsed each time and sustained heavy losses.

According to German reports, the Soviet forces opened a general attack in this sector on May 18, with fighting mostly conducted in the south of Krymskaya. Availing themselves of the lull of several days, the Soviet forces fully equipped themselves, so the new Soviet offensive is considered not to be negligible. The fierce preliminary firing of the Soviet artillery and air units are proving helpful to the powerful infantry and tank units in making furious attacks on German positions.

Expecting the present Soviet attack, the German forces made a counter-attack which developed into a very fierce engagement. The military authorities at Berlin, however, are holding an optimistic view of the situation.

Donetz Attack Fails

So far as the engagement in the Isyum area, southeast of Kharkov, is concerned, the Soviet attack on the western bank of the Donetz River has ended in failure. Fighting in this area does not go beyond the scope of sectional skirmishes.

In the Leningrad sector, German long-range guns are continually bombarding Soviet munition factories. Excepting this warfare, silence is being maintained along the whole Eastern Front.

However, information from both Soviet and German sides agree in saying that a large-scale offensive, if it takes place, is likely to develop on the central front line.

On the Mediterranean Front and the Western Front line, the Anglo-American air force is continually bombing Sicily, Sardinia, Italy Proper, Western occupied zones, and Northwestern Germany. However, the Italo-German side is dealing heavy blows on the enemy continually.

Despite the considerable sacrifices being sustained by the anti-Axis air force, as revealed by their own information, they are not relaxing their furious bombings, which causes one to understand that the enemy's air force consists of so large a number of planes as are not to be despised.

With regard to the area and time of commencement of large-scale offensives by Germany on the Eastern Front, it is proving more difficult this year to make a correct surmise than last year. Since the Axis withdrawal from Tunisia, various conjectures are being made concerning the possible great offensives in view of the present extension of the southern front line.

Ripe for Action

After the finish of the North African campaign, Germany must be cautiously planning the next strategical operations. Considering the fact that Germany started the offensive in the Kerch Peninsula on May 8 last year and the army of Marshal Simeon Timoshenko, commander-in-chief of the Soviet forces on the Eastern Front, commenced the attack on Kharkov on May 12, the ground in this direction is understood to have become dried up and hardened and is now suited to be turned into a battlefield, so that time is considered opportune for activities to be started on the Eastern Front.

However, the offensive operations are being conducted only in the foregoing Kuban bridgehead area with an ominous silence marking the Eastern Front.

Only the scouting operations of the air units of the two sides are becoming more active than ever. Aerial battles involving 100 or 200 planes have developed frequently in the skies over the Orel and Rostov sectors. This is considered as a prelude to the coming great battle on the Eastern Front.

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Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

ITALIAN HEROES HAILED BY ROSSI

Soldiers of 1st Army Lauded for Bravery In Tunisia Fighting

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, May 20.—The supreme heroism shown by the soldiers of the First Italian Army, which saw action on the Tunisian Front, was lauded by General Francesco Rossi, Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Army in an order of the day addressed to the armed forces.

General Rossi declared:

"The First Italian Army has ceased fighting in Tunisia upon orders of Il Duce Benito Mussolini. The survivors of many hard battles who, although suffering many setbacks, bravely defended the honor of Italy, had to yield to the enormous numerical superiority of the enemy as regards men and material.

"The Italian soldiers were not defeated by the enemy, but were overtaken by fate."

Then, the heroic commander of the Italian First Army, Marshal Messe, addressed the following message to his troops:

"At the moment when the First Italian Army for the last time is unfolding its flag in Tunisia, in view of the vast superiority in men and material of the enemy, I convey to the commanders of the Italian and German troops, my heartfelt gratitude and recognition for their heroic achievements.

"The glorious fighting of the First Italian Army has forever confirmed the outstanding fighting spirit and bravery of the Axis soldiers!

"Long live Italy! Long live Germany!"

Enemy Confiscates Food

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, May 19.—Hunger and distress made their entrance in Tunisia together with the Anglo-American troups. The confiscation of the food stores is being carried out with almost scientific care by the military authorities and the pilfering of the enemy soldiers has brought about a situation almost equal to that having reigned for the first months of the invasion in Algeria and Morocco.

The enemy according to his own admission, can hardly place one-tenth of the required food at the disposal of the population which requires at least 30,000 tons.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku,
Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 388.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 3857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

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One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Terukuni, Akinoumi Lose

Grand Champions Terukuni and Akinoumi, both of the Western Camp, were defeated by Futamiyama and Kamikaze respectively in the ninth summer sumo match held at the Kokugikan Amphitheater on Thursday. Both Yokozuna have now suffered two defeats each.

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